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The



# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2895  
VOL. CXXIII

AUGUST 3, 1935

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.

## Macfarlan Products

*..synonymous with dependability*

MORPHINE, CODEINE,  
APOMORPHINE, DIAMORPHINE,  
ETHYL MORPHINE, AND  
PAPAVERINE, ETC.

•  
ATROPINE, EMETINE,  
SERINE, HYDRASTINE,  
STRYCHNINE, PILOCARPINE

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JALAP, PODOPHYLLIN AND  
SCAMMONY RESINS

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ALOIN, CHRYSAROBIN, SALICIN  
QUONYMIN, IRIDIN  
LEPTANDRIN  
PULV. IPECAC. CO.

•  
OPIUM, RAW AND POWDER



## J. F. MACFARLAN & Co

Established 1780

109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh; 32 Bethnal Green Rd., London, E.1. Works: Abbeyhill &amp; Northfield, Edinburgh

Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 &amp; 6.

Show it  
and it will sell!

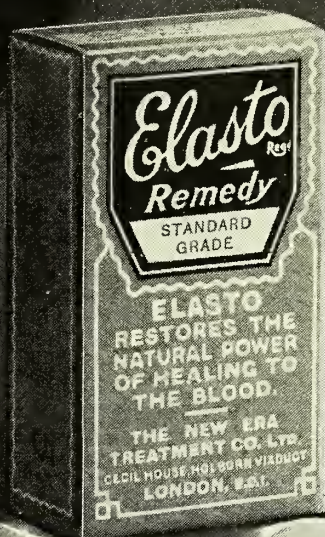


Send for terms  
PARKE, DAVIS & CO  
50, BEAK ST  
LONDON, W.1

*A Biological Remedy: In Tablet Form*  
**for Veins, Arteries and Heart**

for

- VARICOSE VEINS
- VARICOSE ULCERS
- ECZEMA, PILES
- HEART TROUBLES
- HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, Etc,



**ELASTO**

**A LIVELY DEMAND EVERYWHERE FOSTERED  
 BY CONSISTENT ADVERTISING**

**STILL MORE EXTENSIVE  
 ADVERTISING NOW  
 BEING PLANNED**

Obtainable through your Wholesale House. Further particulars, show-cards, &c., from the proprietors.

Day by day—year by year—people throughout the country see Elasto advertising. Every week shows bigger sales. Thousands of chemists, realising that Elasto is a non-competitive line are recommending this highly successful product to all customers suffering from Varicose Veins, Bad Leg and all circulatory disorders, and doing a brisk repeat business. Our large scale advertising will move your stock with greater speed if you will show Elasto on your counter or in your window. Take your share of this better class trade now!

**SHOW ELASTO — IT SELLS ON SIGHT!**

RETAIL 5/- PER BOX  
 (One Month's Supply)

WHOLESALE 45/- A DOZ. P.A.T.A.

**THE NEW ERA TREATMENT Co. Ltd.,**  
 (DEPT. C.D.), CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1



**A bigger SUCCESS  
than ever . . .  
this Summer**

## **MILLIONS are wanting NURONA**

Now, with the August holidays, NURONA advertising reaches its peak. Millions of prospective purchasers will see the announcements in papers they READ.

You will find the response to this campaign in your own shop, for NURONA advertising is "making known" a very real holiday need—relief from sunburn!

- **NURONA prevents sunburn**
- **encourages rapid tanning**
- **gives instant relief to sunburned skin**

Don't forget to recommend NURONA for quick and pleasant relief in the many cases of over-exposure of the skin to the sun



Non-greasy  
Elegantly packed  
Pleasantly perfumed

**NURONA**  
**SUN TAN CREAM**

"Make hay while the sun shines" is an old axiom. Make profit, too—greet the sun with a generous stock of NURONA—and keep it well displayed. It is selling on sight—while the sun shines. Write to-day for Bonus Terms and attractive display material.

**JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO. LTD., Victoria Bridge, MANCHESTER**

*This summer's  
greatest line...*

# COTY

## SUNBURN LOTION

Coty Sunburn Lotion acts as a filter or screen for those sun rays which cause blistering and burning. It is the most original and up-to-date protective lotion ever put on the market. Entirely new, its composition is based on the varying strengths of the sun's rays at different wave lengths.



Also in  
SUN  
TAN  
SHADE

2/6  
COLOURS  
IMMEDIATELY

Serial No. 70 (White)  
Serial No. 71 (Sun Tan)

*The demand now  
exists - Order at once -*

COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.,  
3, Stratford Place,  
London, W.1.

C.F.H.41



Offer the perspiring passer-by the cool refreshment of an Oslo Pine Bath. These bracing bath salts sell quickly at 6d. and 1/- in handy cartons containing individual bath packets—a tempting-to-use idea which brings repeat sales more quickly than for bulk bath salts. Put in your display now.

#### PRICES

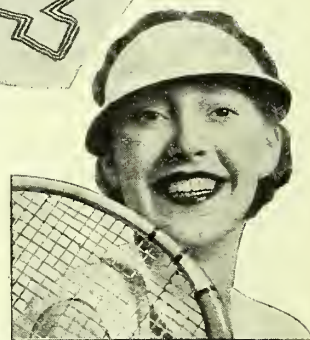
Small Retail 6d.  
(6 bath size)  
1 dozen 4/-

Large Retail 1/-  
(14 bath size)  
1 dozen 8/-

Attractive window display  
terms are available to direct  
buyers.

Also Oslo Pine Tar Shampoo at the same prices

Telephone Orders: Ealing 6616



*The sports girl, who represents  
the bulk of your customers,  
revels in these invigorating  
pine products with their  
refreshing out-door fragrance.*

**DISPLAY WITH OSLO PINE TAR SHAMPOO!**

**MACLEANS OSLO** PINE PRODUCTS

MACLEANS LTD., GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX

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QUALITY

PRODUCT

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY  
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

This is a product worthy of your consideration—a really modern antiseptic and pain killer. It is a most powerful germicide for every purpose. It is neatly packed—makes an excellent window show and is used and recommended by the medical profession.

NALGO <sup>THE</sup> ANTISEPTIC

You can recommend this product with every confidence. Your recommendation will ensure repeat and regular orders for this line. It retails at 10½d. and 1/6d. per bottle and shows an excellent margin of profit. We will gladly send you free on request a full-size sample bottle with explanatory literature.

HOUGH, HOSEASON &amp; Co. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

MANCHESTER 3.



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**PENNINE**  
*Toilet Series*

*"Sunshine" lines*

**THORNTON & ROSS LTD.** MILNSBRIDGE, HUDDERSFIELD

# Moving Snapshots for the Million and the Chance of a Lifetime for **YOU!**

For the amazing price of 42/-  
the public can now buy the

## SCREENUS

SPECIFICATION of the SCREENUS  
Dual Purpose Ciné Camera.

PRICE 42/- complete with lamp, flex-connection  
and instruction book.

SIZE  $5\frac{3}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$ . WEIGHT 15oz. approx.

LENS Dallmeyer Plano-convex. Double action  
stop to ensure a sharp picture.

ACTION Hand-wound allowing variable speed.

FILMS 9.5mm, 30 ft.  
length, process-  
ing carried out  
by film manu-  
facturers within  
24 hours.

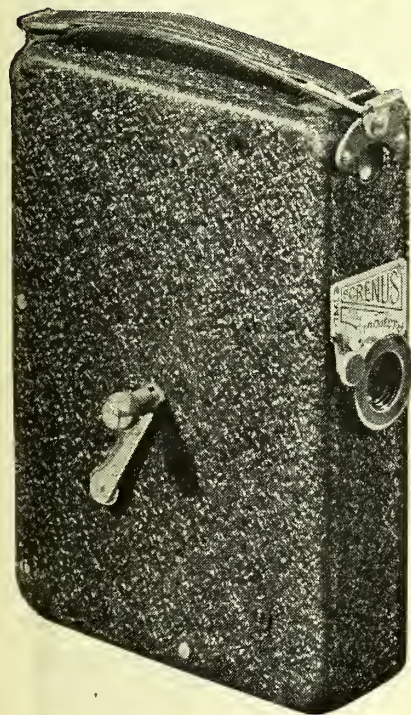
**42/-**

**DUAL PURPOSE CINÉ-CAMERA**

which **TAKES** and **PROJECTS** films

—a complete film outfit that

*slips easily into the pocket!*



It does not need imagination to see how the SCREENUS Ciné Camera is going to sell. Everybody can afford it, and everybody is going to buy it. Your only concern will be to see that you get in your stock *now*, so that you will be in on the first rush. You have an efficient organisation behind you, and a national advertising campaign which has already brought thousands of enquiries. The Camera is proving a stupendous success. All contacts will be divided fairly, and passed on to the dealers in each neighbourhood. Sales aids and full information are supplied you at your request, and a generous margin of profit allowed. The SCREENUS Ciné Camera is an instrument made by specialists, and no toy. It is doubtful you will ever have a better opportunity than this to make money.

*Agencies still available; trade enquiries invited. Write immediately to*

**SCREENUS** LTD. TEL. EALING 1462  
GREAT WEST RD., BRENTFORD, MIDDX.

# HILL'S SMOKER'S TOOTH PASTE

## IS NOW NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

Hill's Smoker's Tooth Paste has been a product of the County Perfumery Company for many years past. The increased demand on the part of the public for this product has induced us to make it a nationally advertised line in future. Advertising will commence forthwith and, knowing how successfully we marketed Brylcreem, we strongly recommend the trade to keep a stock of Hill's Smoker's Tooth Paste and give it a good display and link up with our advertising.

*Prices and details of introductory offer from:*

**The County Perfumery Co.**

North Circular Road, Twyford Abbey, London, N.W.10



**HILL'S SMOKER'S TOOTH PASTE IS A 'BRYLCREEM' PRODUCT**

A NEW  
SALES ATTRACTION

### THE NEW 'DAWN' RAVEL-PROOF (Regd.) FACE CLOTH DISPLAY OUTER



"Dawn" Ravel-proof face cloths are of course in a class by themselves. Your customers appreciate their soft and durable qualities, and know they retain their shape and never get slimy. They are available in a variety of delicate pastel shades which have an immediate feminine appeal. The new display outer, holding one dozen, is most attractive and will definitely increase your sales of this popular line. Colourful, yet neat, it takes up little room on your counter, and ensures those EXTRA sales which mean so much.

They retail at 6d. and carry a good profit.  
Your usual wholesaler can supply you.  
Order a trial supply with your next order.

**Jacques Fabrics Ltd**

105/107 Princess St., MANCHESTER

London Agent: G. H. Bolton, 28 Falcon Sq., Aldersgate St., E.C.1

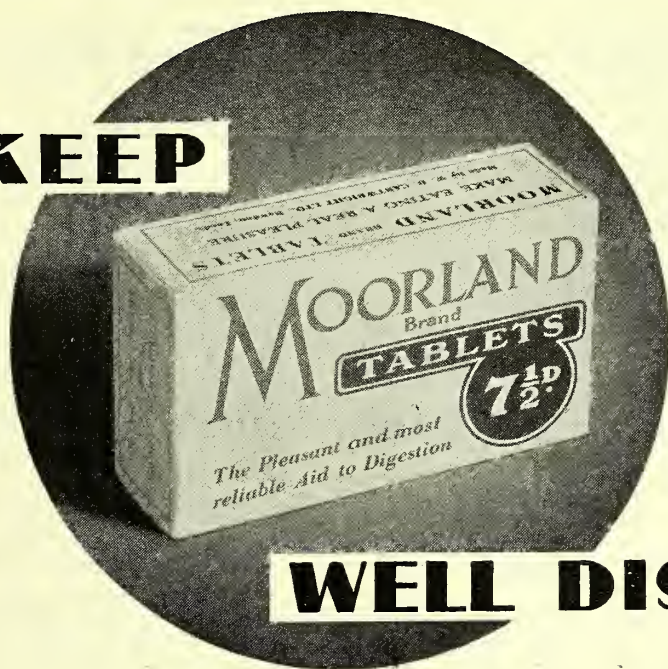
### SPHERE SUPERB Powder Puffs



Made from the finest  
Silkiedown Velour  
... a marvellously  
soft clinging surface.  
Lovely pastel shades.  
Each puff in neat  
transparent Silva-  
phane wrapper.  
Samples gladly sub-  
mitted on request.

BRITISH  
MANUFACTURE

FAIRE BROS. & CO. LTD., LEICESTER

**KEEP****WELL DISPLAYED**

Due to the cumulative effect of constant recommendation and consistent advertising, Moorlands are in greater demand than ever. Moreover no other 7½d. nationally advertised article sells in such quantity as Moorlands and yields anything approaching the same percentage of profit.

*It pays to display Moorlands*

*The Public will have*

**MOORLAND**  
BRAND  
**INDIGESTION TABLETS**

**W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds**



REID'S  
**Bamyl**  
REGD.  
PINE TAR  
**SHAVING  
SOAP**



& TOILET PRODUCTS

Plain and  
Mentholated

**They are different—  
—try them**

PROFIT  
MARGIN  
**33<sup>10</sup>/<sub>3</sub>%**

SELLING PRICES	
<b>B</b>	Shaving Stick (Bakelite Container) 1/-
<b>A</b>	Shaving Stick (Cardboard Refill) 9d.
<b>M</b>	Shaving Stick "JUNIOR" 6d.
<b>Y</b>	Toilet Skin Soap (per tablet) 6d.
<b>L</b>	

SELLING PRICES	
<b>B</b>	Shaving Cream (Tube) 1/-
<b>A</b>	Liquid Shampoo (non spirit) 1/-
<b>M</b>	Display Cases
<b>Y</b>	Showcards
<b>L</b>	Pamphlets
	Samples

Sole Makers:

Est. 1868

**THOMAS REID & Sons Ltd., GLASGOW**

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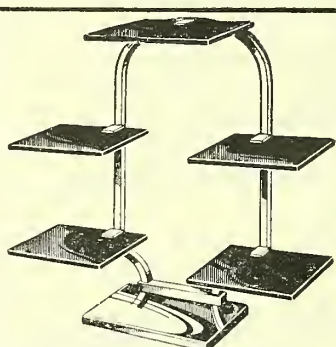
**EVERY BOOK by an EXPERT**

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28 Essex Street :: London, W.C.2

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**Attractive Dis-  
play Stand for  
the Chemist**

No. CDF 5540

Chromium Plated Dis-  
play Stand, 24 ins. high,  
mounted on 8 x 5 in.  
heavy oblong base. Fitted  
complete with five Black  
glass shelves,  
size 9 x 5 in.  
**30/-**  
EACH

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catalogue just published,  
No. CD 1615?

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City Showrooms: 65 Fore St., E.C.

**Sheffield's  
Newest Shaving  
Edge**



Regd. Trade Mark 530,151/70025

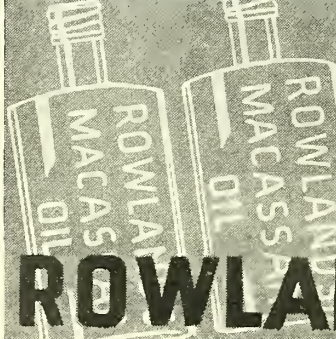
RETAIL PRICE 1<sup>d</sup>. EACH; 6 for 6<sup>d</sup>.

Made on latest automatic machinery,  
ensuring utmost uniformity of keen edges,  
on Steel heat-treated under rigid scientific  
control . . . THE SMOOTHEST SHAVER . . .

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TERMS TO:

**DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION Ltd.**  
"Fleet" Works, Queen's Road, SHEFFIELD

## REGULAR REPEAT ORDERS...



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has maintained its  
popularity for over 140 years as the premier Hair  
tonic and dressing. You will do well to stock this  
famous preparation, for, being well advertised, you  
will be certain of regular repeat orders.

*It does not make the Hair sticky.*

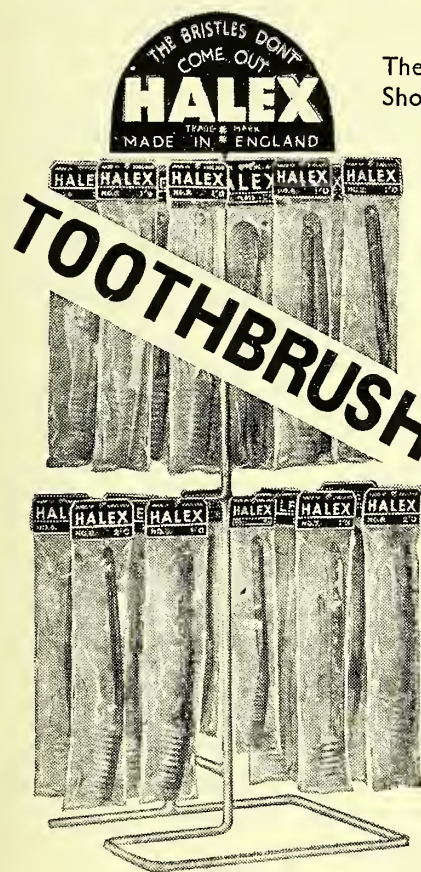
A. ROWLAND & SONS, LTD.

22 Laystall Street, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

This should be on *YOUR* counter—

**IS IT?**



The new Halex  
Showstand



and the new Halex  
cellophane packs

### THE HALEX RANGE

Nine Toothbrushes.  
A dental plate brush.  
Two shaving brushes and the  
new pneumatic Hairbrush.

The new Halex Showstand  
does not take up much room

on your counter or in your window. But it displays every brush in the Halex range. Every brush can be seen and felt. But no brush can be touched by hand until it is sold and opened. The cellophane pack keeps every brush hygienically clean. This showstand is free with an order of three dozen brushes or more. And when you order Halex, will you remember the three Bob brushes—long head, short head and the new prophylactic? Whatever shape each customer prefers—here it is for a shilling.

# HALEX


Registered Trade Mark

## MADE IN ENGLAND

*the toothbrush that is consistently advertised to the public throughout the year*

Order from your usual wholesaler or from

THE BRITISH XYLONITE COMPANY LIMITED • HALE END • LONDON • E.4



# VISKAPS

**The ORIGINAL VISCOSE BOTTLE CAPSULES** ensure security, hygiene and an attractive finish to every bottle. VISKAPS seal and mould themselves to the contour of almost any bottle and stopper. Supplied in Wet or Dry form. VISKAPS can be printed with lettering or design in fast ink. VISKAPS can be dyed to suit any colour scheme. **VISKRINGS** are similar to VISKAPS except that they leave the top of the closure open, thereby allowing any printing or device to be seen.

**THE VISCOSE DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., BROMLEY, Kent.**  
 Manufacturers of the famous VISKAPS for over 30 years.



**Relatube**

**KEY**

**NO MESS** **PATENT PENDING** **NO WASTE**

**BRITISH MADE**

**CAN BE USED HUNDREDS OF TIMES**

1. PLACE END OF TUBE THROUGH THE SLOT

2. WIND AS REQUIRED

3. CONTENTS ENTIRELY USED UP NO WASTE

MADE IN ALL SIZES—IN BULK OR CAPED  
 HAVE YOUR NAME ON THE KEY AS A  
 PERMANENT ADVERTISEMENT  
 FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY BELOW



FOR BRITISH-MADE METAL SMALLWARES  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

GET IN TOUCH WITH  
**L. ELBOZ & SON**  
 MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS  
 "RAYON D'OR" WORKS 94 FERNDENE ROAD,  
 Tel.: Brixton 3456 LONDON, S.E.24

# Armstrong's

## TAPER CORKS

**ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD.,**  
**ALDWYCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2**

**COMPOSITION STOPPERS**  
**BAKELITE MOULDINGS**  
**COMPACTE COSMETIC & ROUGE BOXES**

**200 Varieties**  
**Any Colour.**




A suitable Composition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us fit your Bottles and quote you.

**W. J. SHARPLIN, Ltd.** Telephone: Mountview 0952  
 Middle Lane Works, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

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This is the new display carton and showcard for **PAPIER POUDRÉ**. They are in **six colours**, and extremely dainty and attractive. Show both on your counter and **treble your sales**. From all Wholesalers or direct from the Sole Manufacturers: Papier Poudre, Ltd., 46 Baker St., LONDON, W.1.

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Preparatory Courses in all Subjects. Fee £1 - 1 - 0

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Principal: IRVINE G. RANKIN, B.Sc., Ph.C.

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**REVISION CLASSES: P.S. and C. & D. for SEPT. Exam.** Just commencing, £1 1s. per week

Postal Courses for Apprentices and Juniors

**NEXT SESSION commences OCTOBER 2nd.**

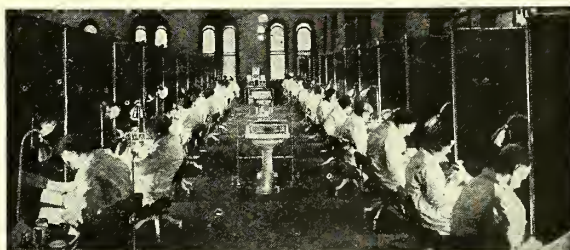
Benches now being reserved for P.S. and C. & D.

### "Essentials of Pharmacy"

New Edition 8/6 post free.

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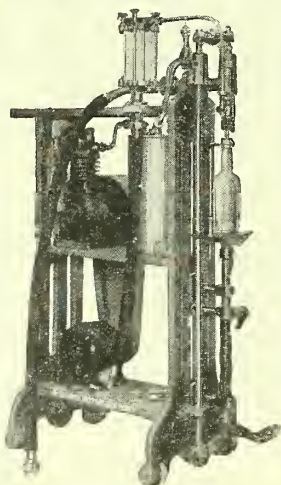
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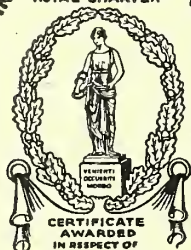
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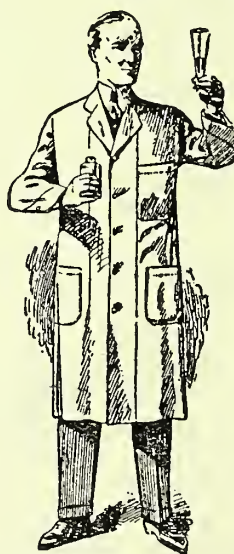
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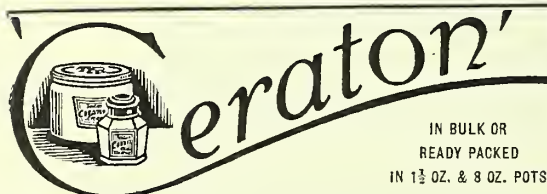
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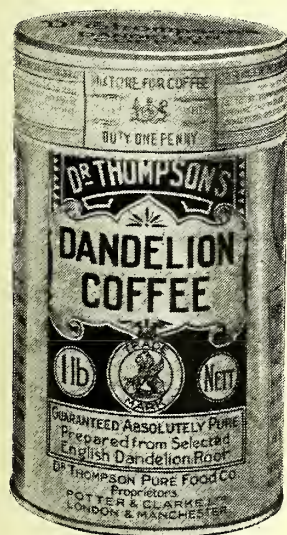
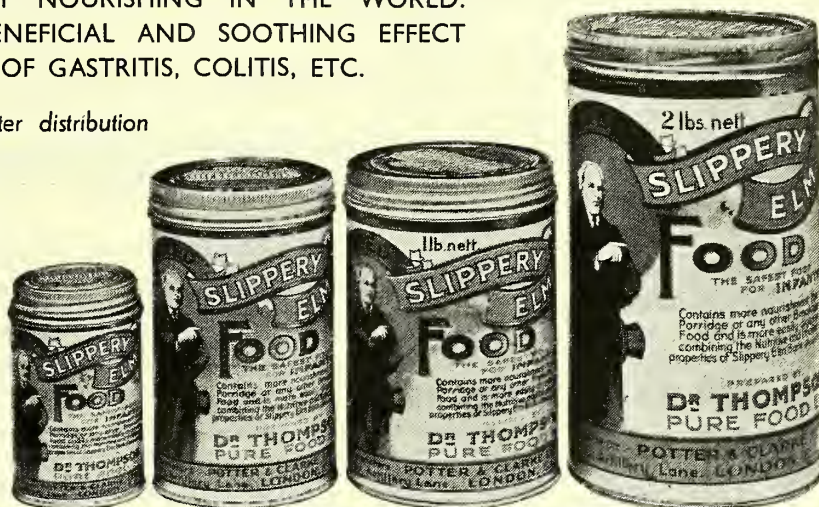
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## News of the Week

### Poisons List and Rules

The latest date for receiving observations on the Draft List and Rules of the Poisons Board was July 27. As Parliament rises this week it is considered unlikely that there will be any official order issued until the end of October.

### Import Duties Advisory Committee

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice, *inter alia*, of the application for the addition to the Free List of the following products:—

The crude sodium salts of the oil-soluble sulphonic acids formed in the refining of mineral oil and containing not more than 15 per cent. of mineral oil and yielding not less than 60 per cent. of sulphonic acids.

Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to these applications should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, not later than August 22.

### Parliamentary Items

On the report stage of the Weights and Measures Bill in the House of Lords, a subclause was inserted in Clause 8 providing that a marked bottle may only be used for measuring the quantity of liquid in the bottle and not for measuring liquid to be sold in some other receptacle. The effect of the provision is that a bottle so marked may not be used as a general measure. The Bill, as sent to the House of Commons, is obtainable (price 3d.) at the Stationery Office.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the Regulation and Registration of Osteopaths Bill has presented its report, which is obtainable as a White Paper

(No. 130) from the Stationery Office (price 1d.). The committee finds that the claim of the osteopaths to be able to treat all diseases as set out in the Bill has not been established, and that it would not be safe or proper for Parliament to recognise osteopathic practitioners as qualified, on a similar footing to that of registered medical practitioners, to diagnose and treat all human complaints. The Committee has ordered that the Bill be reported to the House of Lords without amendment, and recommends that it be not further proceeded with.

### Liverpool

Mr. T. Edward Lescher (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, proposed the toast to "The Visitors from the Oversea Legislatures of the Empire" at a luncheon in the Adelphi Hotel, on July 24, to overseas representatives of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who had been on a two days' visit to Liverpool. In proposing the toast, Mr. Lescher said Liverpool had built up its greatness on world trade. They felt that Ottawa was only a beginning, and in that light they looked on the benefits that had arisen from that conference rather than dwelling upon what appeared to them defects that required adjustment. They realised that it was not the bare bones of economics alone that had inspired the spirit of inter-Imperial trading. They in Liverpool looked to wise statesmanship not only to promote commercial union within the Empire, but, in doing that, to lead the nations back to a path of sanity. Mr. C. G. Latham (Western Australia) responded. The luncheon, which was under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and kindred bodies, was presided over by Lord Derby.

### London

We have received a list of sixty persons who have obtained at the July examination of the Society of Apothecaries of

London the Society's certificate of assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines.

The Paddington coroner held an inquiry, on July 29, concerning the death of Mr. William Howard Jones, M.B., an anaesthetist who was found dead in his bedroom at Cambridge Street, W.2. Evidence showed that Dr. Jones had worried about the solution of percaine named after him and about his financial affairs, and that death was due to the self-administration of coal gas. A verdict was returned correspondingly.

The following is the latest list of passes in the B.Pharm. examination of the University of London:—

Barnes, H. L., Brighton Technical College.  
 Bradbury, F. R., University College, Nottingham.  
 Goodwin, L. G., College of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 Hudson, R. E. B., College of the Pharmaceutical College.  
 Iliffe, Joan M., College of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 Lefton, Charles, College of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 Perkin, H. A., private study.  
 Quennell, Cyril, University College, Nottingham.  
 Simmons, Mavis G., College of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 Stevens, J. F., Brighton Technical College.  
 Walton, H. L. F., University College, Nottingham.  
 Wells, Margaret, Portsmouth Municipal College.  
 Zachary, R. B., Bradford Technical College.

### Plymouth

Mr. B. T. R. Shelton, chemist and druggist (Balkwill & Co.), is one of several business men who have joined the board of the Plymouth Argyle Football Club with a view to so reorganising the club and its finances that First Division rank may be reached.

The recently recorded death of Mr. William Isaac Roper, formerly pharmacist at the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, makes another gap in a family which has a remarkable record in the realm of pharmacy. He was one of five brothers, sons of a Devonport Dockyard official, four of whom became chemists. Before going to the Eye Infirmary Mr. W. I. Roper had the business at 2 Alvington Terrace, Laira, which is now carried on by Messrs. Condy U'Ren & Son. He had four daughters, one of whom married Mr. F. A. Spear, who is in business as a pharmacist at 68 Old Town Street, Plymouth. Two other brothers, Mr. Robert Roper and Mr. Frederick A. Roper, commenced business together at 34 Tavistock Road, which business is still continued under the name of Roper & Lewis. Mr. F. A. Roper left the business about twenty years ago and recommenced at 58 Salisbury Road, retiring to live at Oakley, Plympton, six years ago; the business is continued under the name of F. A. Roper by Mr. Walker. Mr. Robert Roper is dead, and another of the chemist brothers, Mr. Henry Arthur Roper, who was in business at 68 Ebrington Street, Plymouth, passed away some six years ago. The business he conducted is now being carried on by Mr. A. L. Griffiths. The fifth and youngest of the brothers is a dentist in South Africa. Mr. Robert Roper had a son who qualified as a medical man, and a daughter who died while studying pharmacy; and two of his sisters married into the drug trade.

### Miscellaneous

IN THE COURTS.—At Nelson, on July 26, Edward Eddison (46) and Charles A. Pollard (37) were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to obtain by false pretences from Ajotal, Ltd., Woodstock Street, London, W.1, toilet soaps and other preparations, value £15 19s.

CHIROPODISTS' DINNER.—A graduation dinner and dance of students of the National School of Chiropody was held at the Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W.1, on July 26. Many past and present students attended, and among the visitors were Messrs. F. J. and F. Scholl. Mr. John W. Mason (Dean), in his speech, claimed that the National Institute, the school's sponsors, was mainly responsible for the fact that the public was to-day so "foot-conscious" that the demand for chiropodists exceeded the supply. Many military and naval authorities and business heads were coming to realise the loss of efficiency attributable to foot troubles and were demanding expert treatment of those under their control. Other speakers at the dinner were Dr. G. Gunnis Fergusson (president) and Dr. R. A. King.

## Irish Notes

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The following are the results of the July Assistants' examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—Passed (arranged alphabetically), Cahill, Patrick J., Casserly, Mary, Cullen, Patrick F., Hayes, P. J. O'R., Leonard, E. T., Mullins, Helen Mary, McArdle, Philip, McKane, N. A. P., O'Donnell, Hugh, O'Hara, Vincent T., O'Leary, Mary Josephine, Ridd, William H., Smith, Francis E., Tipping, Charles W.

### Irish Drug Association

At the weekly meeting of the Committee of the Irish Drug Association held on July 29, Mr. T. C. Scott (president) in the chair, it was reported that the group of baby and invalid foods now passed by the Association for their Approved List includes Sister Laurus Food, Mellins, Trufood, Zomogen, and Sanatogen.

The Committee had again before them the report from the Revenue Commissioners relative to the duty on adhesive plaster. The Association had made representations to the Commissioners submitting that adhesive plaster was used merely to keep dressings in place, and should not be treated as a surgical dressing. It was emphasised that the duty entailed a heavy increase in the price of the twopenny and cheaper lines, out of all proportion to the sale value of the article. The manufacture of such plasters, it was added, could not be undertaken in the Free State at present. The Commissioners held that adhesive plaster was a surgical dressing, and the existing duty remains.

Correspondence was read from the Westmeath Federation of Pharmaceutical Chemists relative to fixing the boundary of their area. After consideration it was decided that the matter be determined by personal conference between Mr. Brendan Smith and Mr. J. K. Whelehan, M.C.P.S.I. (secretary of the Federation). The Committee expressed their high appreciation of the excellent organising work carried out by the Westmeath Federation.

The secretary reported that letters had been received from many additional manufacturers as a result of the advertisement which appeared recently in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Letters were received from a number of country members relative to the question of fixing minimum prices for bulk quantities of veterinary preparations and heavy oils. After careful consideration the Committee decided that in view of Rule 10 it was inadvisable at the moment to fix prices, as such action might result in loss of business to chemists and druggists as a whole. It was decided to communicate with each of the local associations to ascertain their opinions on the possibilities of reaching a schedule of prices for these commodities. Mr. Brendan Smith reported upon a very successful tour of the North Leinster area, which he carried out in conjunction with Mr. B. P. Hickey, M.C.P.S.I. It was decided to hold a meeting of the North Leinster Drug Federation in Drogheda on the evening of August 15; this will be attended by Mr. Scott (president of the I.D.A.) and members of the Committee.

### Brevities

Mr. P. Clusby has opened a medical hall in Clogheen, co. Tipperary.

Mr. N. Harrison has opened a medical hall at 1 Main Street, Carnew, co. Wexford.

There will be no meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland during August.

The Local Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has now almost completed its work. It is understood that when all the expenses have been met there will be a balance remaining. This has greatly pleased the Committee, which received substantial financial support from a large section of the trade and the various trade organisations in Belfast and Londonderry.

The first of the series of lectures arranged by the Dublin Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association for members and their assistants was given at Jury's Hotel on July 24. Mr. John Smith, chairman of the Branch presided, and the lecturer was Mr. Lyall G. Smith, M.P.S.I., Kimmage, who gave an informative talk on "Cameras," which he illustrated with various models. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was passed on the motion of Mr. T. C. Scott, M.P.S.I., president of the Irish Drug Association.

## Raimes, Clark's New Offices

THE recent opening of new offices for the old-established business of Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh, recalls some interesting history relating to the wholesale drug trade in Scotland. The fine old mansion now adapted to the needs of commerce adjoins the company's extensive laboratories and warehouses. The house is a fine specimen of the work of the famous brothers Adam, whose splendidly proportioned dwelling-houses and public buildings adorn the city. One of the white marble mantelpieces is of pure Adam design and is highly prized on that account. The late Mr. F. A. Davies and the late George Coull, D.Sc., Ph.C., F.R.S.Ed., were former occupants of the house. Over the doorway, as will be observed in the photograph, is the life-sized figure of a greyhound, finely modelled in metal. This was "Bab at the Bowster," winner of sixty-seven courses, the Douglas Cup, Altcar Cup, other cups, and runner-up for the Waterloo Cup in 1869. This famous dog was owned by Thomas Blanshard. Richard Raimes, a Yorkshireman, who founded the business in 1816, was a member of the Jockey Club; it was said after a lifetime of hunting every bone in his body had been broken. He regularly sent his staff by four-in-hand to Musselburg Races.



## Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

### Selling Foods

particularly those of a type suitable for infants, is not easy to-day; your article on p. 121, backed up by the editorial (p. 127), should be of distinct advantage to retail chemists, giving as it does the salient "talking" points of each class of food. Sales of infant foods are badly hit at the present time. First there is the declining birth rate; then there is the increasing use of Grade A milk; and in the third place there is the competition of the maternity and child-welfare centres. Of the three the one that has affected the chemist most is the centres; and only those who have access to the figures showing the amounts spent yearly by these associations on foods, particularly liquid and dried milks, can form any idea of the really large amount of business that passes the chemist. (It is true that, by means of a chit or coupon system, the chemist is getting a certain amount of business at low prices.) There is, however, a good deal of business to be done in foods for invalids and the aged, and it is here that the help of the chemist is sought after; he should be able to give advice that the grocer cannot give. There is also the class of diabetic customers, for whom very often other dealers than the chemist cater. Insulin must be obtained from him; he therefore has the first opportunity of recommending and selling foods for these unfortunate people.

### Your Correspondent

Mr. J. W. Todd, writing on "Different Terms and Conditions Needed" (p. 139), voices, I believe, the feelings of the majority of retail pharmacists. The days of the big parcel on window-display terms are passing, for one reason because chemists, as a class, are buying more from hand to mouth; for another, because of the great increase in proprietaries during the last ten years. Again, many men were tempted to buy more than they could conveniently get rid of in a reasonable time, and often disposed of their surplus stock without due regard to the terms for resale: I believe the

P.A.T.A., as a body, does not look with too kindly an eye on the practice of purchasing big parcels to get special terms unless there is a probability that the goods can be sold quickly. The question of the keeping properties of some of the goods must also be considered. I have been interested enough in this topic to look into the offers of a number of houses, and I have been surprised to find how the practice of giving thirteen to the dozen, provided a display is made, is growing; the majority of these offers are for all the year round. There appears to be a wide divergence of method on the part of manufacturers in seeing that window displays are made for special terms. Some send the extra goods for payment for the display without question; others send them but require a card to be sent when the display is in position; another class sends the goods only when a notification that the show is being made is sent.

### "A Storm in a Teacup"

is, I consider, an apt description of the correspondence in "The Daily Telegraph" regarding the qualifications of those who may manufacture or control the manufacture of preparations containing poison for human use under the new Act (pp. 127, 138). There seems to be an idea, quite erroneous I believe, that the requirements will call for a large number of pharmacists or Associates or Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry. This is not likely to be the case, as there are very few manufacturing houses handling poisons who are not at present employing those who fulfil these requirements. Section 27 of the Poisons Rules should be read bearing in mind paragraph 65 of the report. In this is set out very fairly the reasons which influenced the Board to decide on the course to be adopted; and at the end a suggestion is made for those who have university science degrees and may wish to apply for a post to control the manufacture of poisonous preparations. If such a one has honours in chemistry he may obtain the necessary qualification of the Institute of Chemistry without examination.

# National Pharmaceutical Union

## Executive Meeting

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on July 23. Mr. S. J. Stearn in the chair.

### SHOPS (SUNDAY TRADING RESTRICTION) BILL

The Executive received a report from the chairman and the secretary (Mr. G. A. Mallinson), who had attended the meeting at the House of Commons which had been called by the Early Closing Association to discuss the Sunday Trading Restriction Bill. The chemists' point of view in regard to the prevention of the other traders selling their goods on Sundays had been put forward, and had been generally accepted by the meeting. The restriction to chemists of the right to sell medicines on Sundays and the compulsory holiday during the week which had to be given to assistants working on Sunday were matters on which the chemists' point of view was pressed upon the meeting by the N.P.U. representatives.

### INSULIN

The Executive accepted a suggestion made by the Leicester and London Pharmaceutical Committees that insulin, B.P., should be included in the Tariff at the hospital rate.

### NATIONAL MARK MALT AND OIL

A letter was received from the Ministry of Health suggesting that National Mark (Pharmaceutical) malt extract with cod-liver oil should be specified in the Tariff. This would mean that when a doctor prescribed malt and oil without specifying any particular make a chemist would be under an obligation to supply the National Mark product, but it would not preclude a doctor from prescribing any named proprietary brand, in which case the chemist would supply what was ordered. The Executive decided to accept National Mark malt and oil for the Tariff for a trial period of twelve months, on the understanding that the price was not enhanced.

### "N.H.I. DISPENSARIES"

The Executive decided that when the question of terms for the renewal of the N.H.I. contract was discussed with the Ministry of Health a requirement should be made for a clause to be included in the chemists' agreement forbidding the use of the expression "N.H.I. Dispensary."

### C.D.A. Matters

The secretary reported that of the sixteen cases outstanding at the last meeting six might be considered closed, and two had been settled as follows:—Belladonna poisoning, claim settled by payment of £152 17s. Damage to cycle caused by cycling errand-boy; claim settled by payment of £5 7s. Seventeen new cases had arisen during the month, and settlements had been effected in twelve of these:—Lost film; claim settled by payment of 1s. 2d. Damage to cycle caused by cycling errand-boy; claim settled by payment of £5. Tomato plants ruined by sulphur candle; claim settled by payment of £7 10s. Mixture and eye-drops—labels transposed; claim settled by payment of £3. Cattle died after treatment with wart paste; claim settled by payment of £10. Damage to clothing caused by faulty bottle containing oil; claim settled by payment of 10s. 6d. Injuries caused by glass from broken fanlight; claim settled by payment of £5. Injuries caused by falling sunblind; claim settled by payment of £32 13s. Injuries caused by syphons falling from basket; claim settled by payment of £3 10s. Damage caused by cycling errand-boys (two cases); claims settled by payments of £1 10s. and 6s. 6d. respectively. Coat damaged by gas jet; claim settled by payment of 12s. 6d.

"No SALE."—Lady Customer: "Is ammoniated quinine good for a cold? What is the dose?" Chemist: "Yes, a teaspoonful in water every four hours. How much would you like?" Lady Customer: "Oh, I don't want to buy any, my husband has a grocer's shop and he sells it."

# Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

## Local Reports

### ENGLAND

**Central Counties.**—The Central Counties Prescription Bureau (covering Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Birmingham, Oxford, Reading and Stoke-on-Trent) reports that the total number of prescriptions dealt with during the year 1934 was 3,711,752, a decrease of 18,863 (0.5 per cent.) compared with the previous year. An average of 2.62 prescriptions per annum per insured person is reported for Oxford, 3.02 for Oxfordshire, 4.98 for Stoke, and 5.37 for Birmingham. The average cost per insured person in Oxford was 1s. 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., in Reading 2s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., in Stoke 3s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., and in Birmingham 3s. 5d. During the twenty years the Bureau has been established, Oxford and Oxfordshire have shown greater increases in the number of insured persons than any other place dealt with.

**London.**—At the first meeting of the newly-elected Pharmaceutical Committee, held on July 16, Mr. D. A. Rees was appointed *Chairman*, Mr. A. R. Melhuish *Vice-Chairman*, and Mr. G. A. Tocher *Secretary* (reappointed) for the year 1935-36. Mr. F. G. Wells was welcomed as a new member of the Committee in place of Mr. John Keall, resigned. The report on the pricing of prescriptions for the month of February 1935 indicated that the margin of error for the month was +0.03 per cent. The secretary reported that out of a total of 820,888 prescriptions dispensed for the month of March the number marked "Urgent" was 788. The Committee considered the question of new contracts for 1936, and after a full discussion instructed the secretary to send a letter to the National Pharmaceutical Union conveying their views and enclosing information relating to chemists' establishments in the London area. Seven cases were dealt with under the testing scheme for the month of June; one chemist was cautioned and six were censured. Regarding five cases previously dealt with the Ministry deducted from four chemists the sum of £1 each and from the remaining chemist the sum of £2.

**Middlesex.**—At the July meeting, the first of the new Committee, the returning officer reported one change: Mr. D. W. Neale of Mill Hill replaces Mr. S. P. Sayers of Hendon, retired. The Committee's thanks were accorded to Mr. Sayers, who had been a member for twenty-one years. Mr. C. E. Goode was re-elected *Chairman* and Mr. R. F. Edkins was appointed *Vice-Chairman*. The statistical data for May show an increase of 27,760 in the number of insured persons in the county over the figures for May 1934. Other figures are: Prescriptions dispensed 1935, 221,952, 1934, 207,070; ingredient cost £3,623, against £3,206; dispensing fees £4,042, against £3,778. The average total cost is 8.3d. per prescription, against 8.2d.

**West Riding.**—The Panel Committee has adopted a report stating that the Pharmacy Subcommittee has considered the claims sent in by doctors for emergency drugs and dressings for the year ended December 31, 1934. The claims show a decrease on the previous year of £22. The emergency prescriptions, however, show an increase of 144 prescriptions over the previous year, the total number this year being 609, against 465. This large increase in the number of prescriptions is almost entirely accounted for by the fact that one doctor alone has sent in claims for 246 prescriptions, which is more than half the number sent in by the doctors in the Riding during 1933. It is recommended that 102 prescriptions of this doctor be disallowed. The committee had to consider another case of emergency prescriptions. The doctor concerned in this case has made claims in respect of prescriptions for lotions, and has made claims for emergency fees each time lotions were applied to his patient's eyes. It is recommended that twelve prescriptions be disallowed after allowing an emergency claim for the first application.

**Worcester.**—The first meeting of the newly constituted County Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Worcester on July 11. The following appointments were made:—*Chairman*, A. W. Gedge; *Vice-Chairman*, A. S. Price; *Secretary*, Donald G. Pout. The position of Pharmaceutical Committees and their powers were considered. The administrative expenses for 1934 were £74, and the chemists' accounts for the year £13,991.

## Legal Reports

**Trade-Mark Dispute.**—The Controller of Industrial and Commercial Property in the Irish Free State, in a written decision, has refused the application of Mr. W. T. Hinchy, M.P.S.I., Cork, and has upheld the claim of Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., Dublin, to the use of the word and device "Phoenix" as a trade mark (*C. & D.*, July 27, p. 117). The Controller stated that he would not allow the concurrent use of the word "Phoenix" in connection with medicinal preparations or toilet articles to any pharmaceutical firm except Hamilton, Long & Co., who were the sole registered holders of this trade mark. Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co. were allowed nominal costs of £10 10s.

**Injunction Granted.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on July 30, Mr. Justice Clauson heard a motion by British Colloids, Ltd., Park Royal, for an order restraining Patent Medicines (Competitive), Ltd., White House, Old Southend Road, Southend, from supplying as Crookes' halibut-liver oil or capsules thereof any preparation containing liver oil not manufactured by the plaintiffs, and from a company capsules containing liver oil which was not Crookes' halibut-liver oil. The plaintiffs' chemists analysed the plaintiffs as Crookes' halibut-liver oil. Mr. Fergus Morton, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that the defendants had obtained from a company capsules containing liver oil which was not Crookes' halibut-liver oil. The plaintiffs' chemists analysed the oil in the capsules, which were sold as containing genuine Crookes' halibut-liver oil, and found that it was not Crookes' oil but oil of an inferior quality. The defendants had made inquiries, and now admitted that the oil they sold was not Crookes' oil. They were willing to treat the motion as the trial of the action and submit to an order in the terms of the notice of motion and to an account being taken of their profits on the sale of the capsules in question. The defendants would pay the costs of the action, the costs of the account being reserved. Mr. Rosenberg, for the defendants, said they sold the capsules as containing Crookes' oil because they were told by their suppliers that the capsules did contain such oil. Mr. Justice Clauson made an order on the agreed terms.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**P. J. MEYRICK, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists at Edward Street, Hinckley, and elsewhere.

**WALTON PHARMACY (PETERBOROUGH), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. R.O.: 54 Lincoln Road, Walton, Peterborough.

**TRINDER & Co. (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists heretofore carried on by Chas. K. Gregory and Oscar A. Fortey, trading as Trinder & Co., at Market Square, Cirencester. The directors are: Chas. K. Gregory, Oscar A. Fortey, Mrs. Caroline Simmonds.

**H. BIGGIN, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists, manufacturing chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, vendors of patent medicines, etc. The directors are: Harry Biggin, 11 Pye Nest Road, Halifax, and Nellie Thomson, 22 St. Ives Grove, Armley, Leeds.

**SUN-O-LIFE Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines heretofore carried on by Turner & Co. at 35 Coudray Road, Southport, and by the Sun-o-life Co. at 41 Corporation Street, Manchester, together with the trade mark "Sun-o-life." Solicitor: F. W. Watson, 7 Brazenose Street, Manchester.

**MANESTY MACHINES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for and

dealers in pharmaceutical and chemical machinery, preparations and articles, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: Edwin Thompson, J.P., Edwin P. Thompson. Permanent governing director: Edwin Thompson (director of Thompson & Capper, Wholesale, Ltd.). R.O.: Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, 1.

**GRIFFITHS HUGHES (PROPRIETARIES), LTD.**—The profit on the first year's trading is £462,143, compared with an average of £382,460 in the five preceding years of the original company. At the annual meeting payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent. bonus, less tax, was approved.

**PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, LTD.**—Net profits for the year ended March 31 last amounted to £9,331 (against £7,455 for the previous accounting period), to which is added £686 brought forward, making together £10,017. After meeting the full dividend on the 6½ per cent. guaranteed redeemable preference shares for the year, it is proposed to write off £1,000 from the preliminary expenses account, leaving a balance of £892 to be carried forward.

**ST. DALMAS (IRELAND), LTD.**, was registered as a "private" company in Dublin on July 23, with a nominal capital of £50,000. The objects are to acquire the business of wholesale chemists and druggists heretofore carried on by A. de St. Dalmás & Co., Ltd., at Abbey Street, Dublin, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and distributing chemists and druggists, either wholesale or retail, etc. After August 3 the company will be moving to larger premises at Henrietta Place, Dublin. Mr. H. N. Bream has been appointed director of this company.

## Voluntary Liquidations

**Harries & Morris (Chemists) Ltd.**, High Street, Swansea. The statutory meeting of creditors was held recently at the offices of Board, Maher & Co., Swansea, when Mr. E. J. Morris, one of the directors of the company, presided. A statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £1,311 12s. 2d., of which £1,164 16s. 8d. was due to the trade and the balance of £146 15s. 6d. to cash creditors. After allowing £100 16s. 7d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £298 os. 8d., or a deficiency of £1,013 11s. 6d. so far as the creditors were concerned. The issued capital of the company was £500, and as regarded the shareholders there was a deficiency of £1,513 11s. 6d. It was resolved that Mr. Parkin S. Booth and Mr. W. G. Board should be appointed joint liquidators with a committee of inspection.

**Hopkins' Drug Stores, Ltd.**, High Street, Wandsworth, London, S.W.16. The statutory meeting of creditors was held recently at 27 Cannon Street, E.C.4, when it was stated that the shareholders had passed the usual resolution for voluntary liquidation and had nominated Mr. J. Tresman, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, as liquidator. A statement of affairs showed liabilities of £2,737 5s. due to unsecured creditors. After allowing £42 for preferential claims the net assets were £680, a deficiency of £2,057 5s., so far as the creditors were concerned. The issued capital was £1,000, all fully paid, and as regarded the shareholders there was a deficiency of £3,057 5s. It was reported that the business was an old-established one and the company was registered in 1910. The trading figures showed that in 1930 the turnover was £8,957, but in 1934 it had fallen to £3,340. The liabilities included a claim by Mr. S. N. Hopkins, one of the directors, for £1,901, representing cash advanced at various dates, on which interest had never been paid. The stock had been substantially written down in the statement of affairs. Mr. Hopkins offered to withdraw his claim and to guarantee that the other creditors would receive a dividend of 10s. in the £. That offer was unanimously accepted. It was also decided that the voluntary liquidation of the company should be confirmed with Mr. Tresman as liquidator. A committee was also appointed. The following are among the creditors: Agfa Photo, Ltd., £17; Bourjois, Ltd., £20; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £18; Erasmic Co., Ltd., £12; C. E. Fulford, Ltd., £10; J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., £78; Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., £10; Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., £23; London Essence Co., Ltd., £10; Macleans, Ltd., £79; Bob Martin, Ltd., £10; Thomas Ward & Sons, Ltd., £12; Wigglesworth, Ltd., £10; Yardley, Ltd., £28.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

## Examination Results

The following are the results of the examinations held in London during July:—

### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Of sixty-six candidates who entered for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination, the following twenty-seven were successful:—

Barrow, A. N.	Moorey, K. F.
Beardall, J. A.	Prosser, Audrie K. F.
Blore, C. B.	Quennell, Cyril.
Bradbury, F. R.	Richard, E. W.
Burton, E. A.	Seegobin, Dawoopersad
Cox, R. W.	Simmons, Mavis G.
Goodwin, L. G.	Spencer, Norman
Hodkinson, Muriel	Taylor, S. A.
Howe, Euphemia G. J.	Walsh, E. O'F.
Hudson, R. E. B.	Walton, H. L. F.
Iliffe, Joan M.	Ward, Henry
Langridge, R. A.	Waterhouse, C. E.
Macnab, R. H.	Zachary, R. B.
Marston, A. E.	

### CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

	No.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for Prelim. Sc. exam. ...	530	9	251	105	165	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Prelim. Sc. exam. ...	116	—	—	44	72	—	—	—	—
Entered for C. and D. exam. ...	481	—	—	—	—	3	128	121	229
Referred subject in C. and D. exam. ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
	1151	9	251	149	237	3	128	131	243

Candidates have been referred as follows:—Botany, 89; chemistry, 40; physics, 20; pharmacognosy, 21; pharmacy, 65; pharmaceutical chemistry, 24; forensic pharmacy, 21.

Candidates have failed as follows:—Botany, 220; chemistry, 219; physics, 193; pharmacognosy, 76; pharmacy, 109; pharmaceutical chemistry, 87; forensic pharmacy, 69.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

Aarons, B. L., Balham	Brook, Kathleen M., Didsbury
Anthony, Stanley, Mansfield	Broome, R. A., Southsea
Archer, J. W., Cardiff	Brough, R. P., Boston
Ayre, Denise B., Ruislip	Broughton, R., Chesterfield
Bailey, A. J. M., Maidenhead	Brown, Ronald, Gosport
Barker, E. W. H., Melton Mowbray	Bryant, A. W. E., Corsham
Barker, T. H., Hull	Buck, H. W. S., Bath
Barlow, F. S. T., Reigate	Bull, Stephen, Winchester
Baxter, K. A., Stroud	Bunkham, H. L., Barry
Bayliss, K. G., Darlaston	Burrows, E. W. S., Oxford
Bayliss, Zena J., Solihull	Burton, J. G., Bristol
Bebb, C. B., Clacton	Butler, Jack, Boston
Beeley, H. H., Sheffield	Byass, S. W., Battle
Bennett, Henry, Eastham	Cake, E. W., Bournemouth
Betts, Margaret P., Market Harborough	Company, E. G. H., Hastings
Bird, R. S., Cheltenham	Capper, K. R., Margate
Blair, A. W. P., Liverpool	Carson, Cyril, Aberbargoed
Bowe, Mary, Bedale	Carter, A. G., Lincoln
Bowen, T. A., Llanelli	Carter, L. C., Weybridge
Bowles, D. E., Highbridge	Champ, Margaret M. L., Brighton
Braybrooks, N. K., Spalding	Chase, D. J., Southsea
Brindley, A. E., Nottingham	Chick, C. H. F., Barry
Brittain, F. E. G., Thornton Heath	Clark, J. L., Liverpool
Broadbent, H. M., Bradford	Clarke, J. G., Seal
	Coombs, G. F., Higham

Cochran, R. J. McC., Gillingham	James, F. M., Ravenscourt Park
Cope, A. B., Smethwick	Jeffery, N. C., Northampton
Cox, R. W., Brigg	Jones, H. L., Birmingham
Cox, W. N., Leyton	Jones, J. C., Llanon
Critchley, Leslie, Rainhill	Jones, N. E., Blackburn
Crooks, O. E., Ipswich	Joseph, Denis, Pretoria
Curran, G. E. L., Cirencester	Keen, M. G., Bristol
Davies, L. S., Ealing	Kemp, C. G., Muswell Hill
Dawe, J. T., Burnley	Kent, J. W. M., Hampstead
Dawes, G. C., Finchley	Kerr, G. H., South Bank
Day, J. McA., Grimsby	Kingdom, T. S., Tenby
Deacon, W. R., Leicester	Knapp, E. T., Hounslow
Debell, C. C., Beccles	Knight, F. E., Crowthorne
Deeks, P. A., Clare	Landers, Eric, Grimsby
Dermott, A. J., Box	Larder, John, Sheffield
Derry, H. N., Southsea	Law, S. F., Margate
Dooley, E. L., Liverpool	Leacey, H. W. J., Stroud
Duddington, Eliza M., Thornton Heath	Leamon, M. A., Norwich
Edwards, W. J., Exeter	Le Blancq, A. E., Southsea
Enever, R. C., Poplar	Lemmon, George, Rossendale
Evans, D. I. F., Lampeter	Libby, F. J., Truro
Evans, R. H., Bristol	Linsley, Bernard, Hull
Evens, E. C., Stoke	Lockwood, T. G., Doncaster
Fairhead, A. T., Colchester	Longley, E. J., Caterham.
Fewster, R. J., Stroud	Lord, R. J., Lincoln
Field, Stanley, Huddersfield	Luntz, F. W. M., Wilmslow
Fisher, R. A., Hythe	McGeehin, Cyril, Bradford
Foster, James, Wigan	Medhurst, E. H. J., Clapham
Frost, F. L., Newport	Mellor, John, Pontefract
Gaze, A. B., Highams Park	Meredith, Philip, Burnley
Geeson, J. H., Grantham	Merryweather, G. W., Hastings
Gold, Louis, New Cross	Millwood, Stanley, Sydenham
Gore, C. H. W., Rochdale	Mitchell, Marion, Stourbridge
Green, R. A., Gt. Yarmouth	Moore, P. R., Skegness
Green, T. H. H., Birkenhead	Morris, H. E., Shrewsbury
Greenall, H. E., Wisbech	Mossman, D. B., Liverpool
Gruber, Jack, Manchester	Moulton, T. E., Hucknall
Guerrier, M. A., Grouville	Munson, F. R., E. Croydon
Gutteridge, F. S., Leicester	Newton, Handel, Glossop
Guy, L. E. J., Southampton	Noble, John, Rishton
Guy, W. F., Long Eaton	Norris, Clara, Bradford
Haigh, G. S., Levenshulme	North, Leonard, Leicester
Haines, W., Stoke-on-Trent	North, P. S., Melton Mowbray
Hall, Walter, Bradford	Nott, Florence M., Brecon
Halliday, R., Middlesbrough	Oates, G. P., Devonport
Hancock, C. R., Newport	Peake, A. G., Swansea
Hanson, Jack, Brighouse	Penney, Leonard, Finchley
Hardy, J. K., Urmston	Phillips, Edgar, Crewe
Hargreaves, N., Halifax	Philp, D. C., Palmers Green
Harrison, K. S. F., Strood	Pickworth, F. G., Wainfleet
Hawker, R. J., Walsall	Piggott, H. M., Earsfield
Hawkins, B. W. T., Saltley	Pitts, W. L., Exeter
Hayward, Edith F., Greenwich	Pocock, C. E., Plumpton
Heathcote, G. W., Lichfield	Pople, H. J., Bournemouth
Hembry, R. J., Highbridge	Powell, S. G., Rhondda
Heyes, Edwin, Newport	Price, T. W., Burton-on-Trent
Higginbotham, F., Macclesfield	Prince, C. R., Hull
Highfield, C. L., Birmingham	Pritchard, W. W., Cheltenham
Hinds, D. G., Mumbles	Prytherch, J. O., Holyhead.
Hogg, Eric, Mansfield	Pyke, Edward, Garstang
Holmes, N. M., Windermere	Quilter, A. W., Shepherds Bush
Holmes, R. E., Gorey	Rankin, J. L., Swindon
Honeybone, W. E., Doncaster	Rattee, Ivor, Clacton
Hooper, T. H. D., Totnes	Rawlins, C. A., Shanklin
Horne, D. E., Bristol	Redshaw, J. S., Brynamman
Hughes, B. O., Wrexham	Reed, A. T., Yeovil
Hulme, W. B., Stoke-on-Trent	Rees, T. G., Kenfig Hill
Ibbotson, Edwin, Sheffield	Rickus, N. E., Birmingham
James, A. H., Praze	Roebuck, F. A., Torquay
	Rogers, Dorothy, Briton Ferry
	Rose, B. S., Truro

Rosenberg, Fanny N., Cricklewood  
 Salmon, W. J., Warwick  
 Sanger, J. F., Matlock  
 Schofield, Harry, Ossett  
 Schofield, Leslie, Oldham  
 Seville, Olga M., Leicester  
 Sharland, K. W., Teignmouth  
 Shaw, G. W., Hebden Bridge  
 Shaw, Thomas, Golcar  
 Shepherd, J. B., Newport  
 Shoobridge, R. W., Edgware  
 Shrimpton, D. F., Bristol  
 Simpson, L. W. J., Harefield  
 Simpson, Norman, Lincoln

Smith, A. E., Brighton  
 Smith, H. F., Market Harborough  
 Smith, James, Blackburn  
 Smith, R. A., Luton  
 Smith, T. W., Birmingham  
 Spark, W. R. E., Leytonstone  
 Spiers, V. G., Worcester  
 Stearn, B. A., Cambridge  
 Steer, Mary G., Wembley  
 Street, D. D. R., Exmouth  
 Stryde, W. A., Netherton  
 Sully, Tom, Bath  
 Summers, F. H., Leigh-on-Sea

Swan, C. F., Luton  
 Tabberer, T. H., Derby  
 Taylor, Kenneth, Spennymoor  
 Tee, W. L., W. Worthing  
 Thewlis, C. R., Middlesbrough  
 Thomas, E. J., Oswestry  
 Thomas, W. M., Swansea  
 Thompson, N. E., Bootle  
 Thurgur, D. H., Lincoln  
 Townsend, Reginald, Caterham  
 Turner, G. W., Clacton  
 Uren, A. J., Penzance  
 Vickers, F., Bishop Auckland  
 Vines, Norman, Bradford

Wain, H. W., Stockport  
 Waites, Annie, Hull  
 Waller, Letitia W., Stockwell  
 Wardell, V. F., Brighton  
 Warner, A. L., Rhyl  
 Watts, C. N., Coventry  
 Williams, W. G. N., Wotton-under-Edge  
 Winchester, Evelyn F., Bristol  
 Wompra, A. A., Hull  
 Wood, H. E., Nottingham  
 Woolams, H. H., Banbury  
 Wooldridge, Leonard, Walsall  
 Wright, Dorothy P., Liverpool

## Poisons For Profit

By Scrutator

**P**HARMACISTS have been appointed by the State as the official dispensers of poisons to the public, and the question arises as to whether the duties thus imposed can be turned to advantage and profit. Pharmaceutical tradition is opposed to the indiscriminate sale of poisons; this fact has resulted in the trade in poisons in common use being taken over by storekeepers less scrupulous in this respect. The provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, will in the near future bring a new poisons code into operation. The Act sets out that poisons in common use for purposes other than human ailments shall be placed in Part II of the List in order that the public may have "adequate facilities for obtaining them." For this purpose statutory recognition is accorded to "listed" premises and "listed sellers of poisons," and this is tantamount to a refutation of pharmaceutical interpretation of poison law in the past so far as poisons in common use are concerned.

The statute makes the pharmacist's status that of a purveyor in general of poisons, and imposes relatively high registration fees for the right to continue in business for such purpose. Consequently it would seem that practising pharmacists will have to adopt the policy of selling poisons as a business proposition. The opportunities for increase in trade as a result of the changes in poison law have escaped consideration so far, probably owing to the feeling inherent in pharmacy that restriction must result in reduction of turnover. An examination of the public needs should aid in outlining possible developments. The departments of pharmacy affected are:—

- (1) Dispensing;
- (2) Domestic remedies;
- (3) Toilet requisites;
- (4) Household requisites;
- (5) Agricultural and horticultural supplies.

Pharmacists will be compelled to develop new business principles, the first being that it is their duty to encourage the necessary use of poisons in conjunction with prevention of their abuse. The next point to realise is that any sale of a poisonous substance is a personal transaction (i.e., direct contact with the customer) and "contacts" are the basis of new business and business continuity. The working of poison control will make demands on the special knowledge possessed by pharmacists in regard to the composition of medicines and poisonous preparations; and the time has arrived when pharmacists are entitled to payment for such professional services by way of fees or profit.

The new poisons code will result in standard (poisonous) preparations of the B.P. and B.P.C. supplanting the innumerable alternatives made in unofficial formulas or the subjects of proprietary rights, owing to the need for specifying the proportions of poison present in non-official preparations. The dispensing doctor will be surprised at the number of medicines which contain First Schedule poisons and consequently require particulars of the ingredients to be entered in a book. Time will show whether the clerical work and responsibilities attached thereto will induce more doctors to provide their patients with prescriptions instead of medicines.

### New Avenues

The supply of domestic remedies containing poisons will open new avenues for business of a confidential character. This is especially the case in connection with the ever-growing policy of stopping the abuse of drugs by self-prescribing. Pharmacists will have to recognise three different categories of poisonous preparations to be sold to the public. In the first place there are the "prescription poisons." The second class consists of border-line medicines in the Fifth Schedule, as to which it would be wise to refer customers to the medical adviser, although this procedure is not compulsory. The third group contains poisonous medicines and preparations in popular demand, such as cough medicines containing narcotics and antiseptics. The chemist will have to use his discretion with the more potent preparations as to whether the case is one for medical treatment, but when there is no doubt in regard to this he must adopt the new attitude that he is in business to supply such poisons, even if their supply has to be entered in the poisons register. The largest field for development of business concerns domestic remedies for internal use containing poisons relatively free from danger, and in poisonous preparations for external use.

Pharmacists are placed in the position of being the only persons able to supply genuine remedies. It will not be possible to market poisonous proprietary preparations of unknown or variable composition. In particular, it should be possible to stop the sale of preparations for which the name has become a misnomer, for example, chlorodyne free from hydrocyanic acid and with unduly low morphine content, and "morphineless" linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges. In the past, business has been filched from the chemist by general storekeepers, hairdressers and others, partly by getting round the poison laws and partly by price cutting with low-grade preparations. Only the future will disclose the extent to which the new Poisons Rules will restrict this form of competition in domestic remedies, but the fact that many domestic poisons are obtainable only from an authorised seller of poisons should give the registered pharmacist a decided advantage over competitors who can only supply less effective alternatives. On the other hand, the Act permits sales of domestic poisons other than medicines and, in fact, encourages the use of non-poisonous disinfectants, insecticides and vermin killers; and pharmacists must be prepared to compete actively in this form of business. Further, the restrictions imposed upon the suppliers of agricultural and horticultural poisons should stimulate chemists in rural areas to new activity in this direction.

THE first moxa heat-radiation clinic, states the "Sunday Dispatch," has been opened in London.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.—A memorandum on the foreign trade of Germany, prepared by the commercial counsellor to the British Embassy at Berlin, has been issued. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy of this memorandum, together with particulars of the special register service of information, should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number C.Y. 4542 should be quoted.

## Henry VIII's Alum "Bargain"

THE formal pages of the Calendar of State Papers reward systematic search with many items of interest, and some of definite value. Numerous entries, for instance, relating to the period June 1545–September 1546 set forth in sufficient detail a quaint transaction in alum on behalf of Henry VIII, who was nearing the end of his reign. As was pointed out in an article in our Special Issue of June 27, 1931 (p. 794), medicines were supplied in increasing quantity and variety to the King's household from August 1546 till his death on January 28, 1547; and although several of the items were for the use of various people named, the growing length of the monthly accounts was undoubtedly related to the deterioration in his Majesty's health. This deterioration may also account for the cessation of the entries concerning the alum transaction in the Calendar in the autumn of 1546.

The story begins with a letter from Stephen Vaughan, the King's financial agent at Antwerp, to Sir William Paget, Secretary of State, conveying the news that a Spanish merchant who imported alum into the Dutch city sought to know whether the King would take alum in exchange for lead. Alum, Vaughan suggested, had a readier sale than lead. In the course of a few days the inquiry took a more definite shape. Two of the principal Spanish merchants in Antwerp, whose names are given in the correspondence, were described as being farmers of all the alum of "Civita Vecha" and as having 33,000 "kyntalls" in stock: they offered it to the King—it may be remembered that in Tudor days the Sovereign transacted business through the Privy Council in a more personal manner than has latterly been customary—at 18s. per cwt., and were willing to take in payment lead delivered at Antwerp. The King's subjects, added the plausible Vaughan, must have alum for dyeing, and the King might fix his own price; whereas it was hard to find ready money for lead without bringing down its value. Paget sent an encouraging reply to the effect that his royal master "mislikes not the practice" and desired further particulars. Vaughan indicated his agreement with the merchants that they should supply 30,000 quintals at 16s. 6d. "the hundred" and should receive lead at £4 13s. 4d. "the fodder." He added that this would be "a right honest bargain" for the King.

### Coming to Terms

On July 24 the agent became more explicit. He had bought 30,000 or 31,000 quintals, to be delivered in either Hampton or London before the following Easter, and to be paid for, as delivered, in lead, the Spanish merchants paying Customs dues on both the alum and the lead like other merchant strangers. They asked for two years' credit in the matter of the dues, a discharge against the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London for "scavage and balluage," and 500 fodder of lead in advance; but, rather than lose the contract, they were ready to forgo these requests. Paget and Vaughan took, apparently, divergent views as to the expediency of concessions to the vendors of the alum; for on August 12 and later the Antwerp agent reported that the two merchants "be very heavy fellows in the purse," who, if treated well, might offer other things, and that they promised to deliver most of the alum in London by Michaelmas Day. Before long a rival Antwerp merchant named Jasper Dowche (with the then customary uncertainty in spelling) made his presence felt. On October 8 Vaughan wrote home: "Pray discover to no man the bargain of alum that I made for the King with the Spaniards; for they would not have Jasper Dowche know of it, who is an exceeding troublous fellow." But Paget, evidently well versed in the traditions of the Civil Service, had already dispatched a coldly official letter to Dowche, who had written to London inquiring as to the existence of the alum contract, denying that he, Paget, was interested in the affair. Dowche, it appears from other entries, had taken part in various transactions with Henry VIII or his accredited agent, including a loan of money and the supply of a consignment of herrings.

Paget's letter, as transcribed in the Calendar, can be read with relish nearly 400 years after it was written:—

"I understand, by your letters, that you desire a greater recompense for the service you have done the King, and also to know about a practice of ours with certain merchants to get alum in exchange for lead. We charged Mr. Vaughan to make you satisfaction for what he wrote was due to you; and for the rest no order has yet been taken. But we will have such regard to your service that you will have cause to continue it. I have written of this to Mr. Vaughan; and, for the rest, it is true that some practice was made to me here, but for a month past I have not been spoken to therein, and therefore I have taken no more account of it."

Later in the autumn alum valued at £16,266 2s. 3d. arrived in England. The course of the transaction during the following year was not so smooth. A letter from Vaughan in January reported an offer from Dowche to buy the "alums" at the price paid by the English King, who, for cash in advance, might abate such interest as he usually paid for "emprunture of money." Dowche estimated that England used only 4,000 quintals of alum a year. "This," commented the agent, "is one of his old crafty dreams." In a second letter on the same subject he added: "I know you will not hearken to any such bargain when by selling it . . . you may gain in less time 30,000 angels, besides the profits of your lead . . . Also they here and all others who need alum must come into England for it." In May the Privy Council found it necessary to issue a letter to local authorities explaining that a "carvel" conveying ninety-two tons of alum and seven sacks of galls from Antwerp had been looted by English adventurers on the coast of South Wales. (Presumably it had been blown out of its course.) The "misdoers" were to be seized and the goods restored. Lead was shipped, apparently, from London and Hull in fulfilment of the bargain, but the final reflections on the contract were unfavourable.

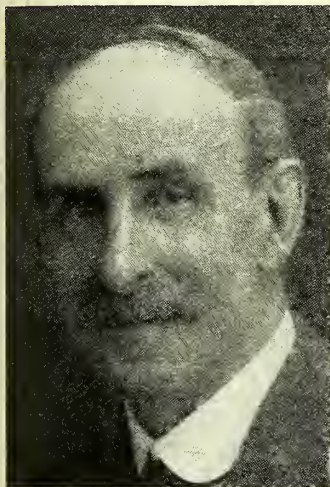
### Surplus Stock

On September 20 the Council reported to the King, who was then in France, that as "this alum will not be rid out of the King's hands this seven years, except at a loss . . . we have set the merchants to see whether they can rid us of the rest (which must be delivered before Easter) save one ship already arrived; for the lead is more ready money for his Majesty if need required." And eight days later Sir John Gresham put on record that alum was among the causes of a shortage in the Treasury. It may be added that both Paget and Gresham were conspicuous in public affairs in the sixteenth century. Sir William Paget (afterwards Baron Paget of Beaudestert) was appointed Clerk to the Privy Council in 1540, and later became a privy councillor, a secretary of State and clerk of Parliament. Henry VIII left him £300 in his will, and he remained an influential adviser during the reigns of Edward VI and of Mary. Sir John Gresham was Sheriff of London in 1537 (in which year his brother, Sir Richard Gresham, was Lord Mayor), and succeeded to the chief office in the City in 1547. As a leading merchant he was consulted by the Privy Council from time to time.

Nearly fifty years afterwards, in 1595, an estimate was prepared for Queen Elizabeth as to "what alum serves this realm yearly." The supply needed was reckoned as 8,000 or 10,000 quintals, which could be bought at 20s. per cwt. and sold at 25s. or 26s. The price, it was added, was 28s. or 30s. till disagreement between contractors brought it down: were they able to agree, they would raise it to 30s. and afterwards to as much as 50s. A contract should be made with new contractors for all they produced: the stock would cost £20,000 or £30,000, but it would bring in £10,000 a year in Customs. The fluctuation during half a century between 16s. 6d. and 30s. per cwt. suggests that the Disposal Board (or its prototype) of Henry VIII's day unloaded the country's alum rather too hastily.

# Derris as an Insecticide

By David Hooper, LL.D., F.I.C., Ph.C.



DR. DAVID HOOPER

in their pepper plantations and market gardens in Singapore, and suggested that the system was worth the attention of horticulturalists in other parts of the world. Mr. Leonard Wray, Curator of the Perak Museum, published in 1892 a paper on "The Malay Fish Poison, called Aker Tuba" ("Pharm. Journ." [3], xxii, 61). He describes the plant *Derris elliptica* and the manner in which its root is used by the natives. The Chinese chop up the fresh root and beat it into a paste with water, and spray or brush the resulting emulsion over the plants to kill insects. Experimenting with the poisonous property of the root, he found that 20 grains of the green root in a gallon of water, or one part of the extract in 350,000 parts of water, were quickly fatal to fish. Fish stupefied by the poison and cooked by ordinary methods can be eaten with impunity by human beings. That is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary properties of this plant.

## The Plant and its Root

*Derris elliptica*, the aker tuba of the Malays and "Tuber radicum" of Rumphius, is a large, robust woody creeper with odd-pinnate leaves. The inflorescence is copious and showy, in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles of white flowers tinted with pink.

These are followed by thin, strap-shaped indehiscent pods, 2½ in. long, each containing one or two seeds. The plant flowers in Perak in February and March and fruits in May and June. It grows wild in the plains and for many years has been extensively cultivated. The cultivation by means of cuttings is simple and can be readily carried out in the shade furnished by young cocoa or rubber trees.

The roots have a milky sap and a pleasant aromatic odour. It is this sap, diluted with water, that is brushed on to plants with bunches of feathers by Chinese gardeners in the Straits Settlements. When chewed the roots impart an extremely acrid taste, causing a flow of saliva and ultimately a feeling of

**D**ERRIS or tuba root has been used from very early times in the Malay Archipelago as both a fish and an arrow poison. Crawford ("Hist. Ind. Archipelago," 1820) gives an early account of tuba fishing, practised by the natives by crushing the roots in water, poisoning the streams and creeks with the mixture and capturing the floating fish. In 1848 Oxley ("Journ. E. Ind. Archipelago") drew attention to the use of derris preparations in controlling the depredation of insect pests among nutmeg trees. In the "Kew Bulletin" for 1877 and 1887 Sir Joseph Hooker recorded the use of the roots by the Chinese as an insecticide

numbness to the tongue and palate. The roots are dug up in January, when the plant is leafless, and, after drying in the sun or artificially, they are made into bundles. It is important that the roots should be kept dry, or deterioration sets in. The toxicity of the powder varies in different samples, and poor quality of quality is generally due to carelessness in storage. Formerly the root was sold in the shops at Taiping, the chief town of Perak, at 9½d. per pound.

At present two forms of derris come into the market, the thick and the thin. The thinner roots, less than 1 cm. in diameter, have the greater toxicity. Both kinds are in pieces a metre or more in length, blackish-brown in colour, with numerous long furrows. The section shows a chocolate brown bark, with a yellowish or light brown wood in which three or four concentric circles are visible. The fracture is fibrous and the powder is dull brown. Tuba root is imported into Liverpool and substantial quantities come on the London market. Recent quotations are 1s. 1d. and 1s. 7½d. per lb. for the crushed root. In most cases the amount of ether extract is given as a guarantee of quality, but there are several conditions which influence this factor. Not only the maturity but also the variety of the plant affect the yield. In British Malaya experiments showed that it was best to collect the roots twenty-one to twenty-three months after planting, as a reduction of the amount of ether extract results when the roots are allowed to remain after twenty-five months. The roots of Tuba Putih (*D. elliptica*) yielded 9.7 per cent. of ether extract, while some roots of Tuba Merah (*D. malaccensis*) of the same age yielded as much as 34.2 per cent. Species of *Derris* contain the poison in the stems, though not in so great a proportion. The leaves have also a toxic effect. Other plants besides *Derris elliptica* pass under the name of tuba. There are no less than forty species of this genus belting the world in the tropics, but they are most abundant in the East Indies. In Ceylon, *D. scandens* Benth., *D. uliginosa* Benth. and *D. paniculata* Benth. are all local fish poisons, but the last named is the most common species used in the island (F. A. Stockdale, 1928). *D. robusta* Benth. and *D. parviflora* Benth. in India, *D. malaccensis* Prani in the Malacca Peninsula, *D. oligosperma* K. Schum. of New Guinea, *D. polyphylla* Benth. of Java, *D. koolgibberah* F. M. Bailey of Australia, and *D. tawaniana* Mats. (*Milletia tawaniana* Hayata) of the island of Formosa,



DERRIS ROOT—DERRIS ELLIPTICA.

(By courtesy of Cooper, Macdonald & Robertson, Ltd.)

have all been reported upon as plants poisonous to fish. But outside the genus *Derris* there are equally poisonous leguminous plants belonging to the genera *Lonchocarpus*, *Pongamia* and *Tephrosia*. Special reference in this connection might be made to the powdered bark of *Milletia Piscidia* Wight, the root of *Mundulea suberosa* Benth., and the leaves and stems of *Crotalaria paniculata*. If these plants, in addition to poisoning fish, should be found useful as insecticides, an almost unlimited amount of material would be available in the tropics in the warfare against pests and blights in agriculture. (See C. & D., April 23, 1921, 41; November 28, 1925; Maheu, "Bull. Sci. Pharm.," 1925, 32, 136, 281.)

### Chemistry of Derris

Before referring to the insecticidal properties of tuba root it will be convenient to review the chemical investigations that have been made upon this class of poisons.

The first systematic examination of *Derris elliptica* was made in Buitenzorg, Java, by Dr. M. Greshoff, who in 1890 separated about 5 per cent. of a tarry substance from the root-bark which he named derrid. This contained the active principle and was soluble in spirit, ether and chloroform, but sparingly in water; it was non-nitrogenous and non-glucosidal. It was a mixture of two substances, one in yellow acicular crystals melting at 190° and one an acid resin yielding salicylic acid and pyrocatechin when heated with alkali. It is associated in the stem with derris-red, a derivative of tannin. One part of derrid in 5,000,000 parts of water instantly produces a deadly effect on fish.

Mr. Leonard Wray, in 1892, ignorant of Greshoff's work, extracted a poisonous resinous body from the root, to which he gave the name tubain. This is insoluble in water and benzene, but soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. Emulsified with ammonia or saponin and mixed with a large volume of water, this resin was quickly fatal to fish. Sillevoldt, in 1899, isolated a poisonous crystalline principle from the drug and regarded it as anhydro-derrid. Dr. Power, in 1903, working on the stems of *D. uliginosa* Benth. (a fish poison of India, Java and Fiji), found in the bark 9 per cent. of tannin, two resins (one soluble and the other insoluble in chloroform), cholesterol, etc. The toxic effect of the plant is due to the constituent of the resin soluble in chloroform, which, acted upon by alcoholic potash, yields crystals of anhydro-derrid. The inactive resin insoluble in chloroform is a glucoside, and froths considerably in solution; it is probably the emulsifying agent of the root.

The chemical investigation of *D. elliptica* was later continued in Japan, where Ishikawa, in 1918, obtained 6 per cent. of active resins, including tuba toxin, a white crystalline material  $C_{11}H_{14}O_8$ , melting at 163.5° C. This is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and acetone, more soluble when heated. Kariyone, Atsumi and Shimada (1923) showed that the toxic principle rotenone, isolated by K. Nagai from the root of *Milletia tawianiana*, a Formosan fish-poisoning plant, is identical with tubotoxin, the crystalline constituent of *D. elliptica*. These chemists in a further communication (1924) altered the formula of rotenone to  $C_{11}H_{14}O_8$ , and described a number of derivatives. They urged that rotenone, the older name, should be retained and tubotoxin abandoned. But although derrid and tubain were impure substances, they both contained the toxic active principle of the plant, and therefore derrid has the priority.

In the meantime the chemical composition of tuba root was taken up in England. Tattersfield and Roach, in 1923, confirmed the presence of toxic constituents found by the Japanese chemists, and in 1926 Tattersfield, Gimingham and Morris made the discovery that a crystalline principle identical with tubotoxin was present in a species of *Lonchocarpus*. In the later paper, in 1927, Tattersfield and Gimingham describe the two poisons of *D. elliptica*, one a colourless crystalline compound tubotoxin, and a resin known as derrid, probably chemically related. But little is known of the constitution of these bodies or of the part played in the metabolism of the plant. One has probably the structure of a lactone. Tuba-toxin and derrid are unquestionably the most potent insecticides known at the present time.

The evaluation of the root may be accomplished by extracting with dry ether and determination of the  $CH_2O$  content by the Zeisel method. The extracts vary between 7 and 22 per cent. and the  $CH_2O$  content between 13.5 and 14.7 per cent. They contain tubotoxin and a yellow resin derrid, both toxic to insects when finely dispersed in water. Dr. Gimlette (Malay Poisons) tells us that derris is used by the Malays in medicine as an abortifacient. Drinking the poison produces vomiting, dizziness and death. A case of suicide by taking the root is recorded from Java. But it is as an insecticide that its chief use in the future will be productive of commercial success.

### Insecticidal Properties

Although the value of tuba root as an insecticide has been repeatedly mentioned in various journals, it is only during the present century that it has been taken up by manufacturers in this country for preparing powder, sprays and sheep dips, the

extract being used as a spray and the root as a dusting powder for killing dog fleas, chicken lice, house flies, aphids, potato beetle larvae and web worms; it was ineffective against bed bugs, roaches, chicken mites, mealy bugs, red spider and the young of oyster shell scale.

Since then more experiments have been made with standardised preparations of the root and more definite results obtained. Mr. F. Bourcart ("Insecticides, Fungicides and Weed Killers," 1926) summarises some of these conclusions:—

Commercial extracts of 16 per cent. concentration, diluted with 500 parts of water, killed 50 per cent. of green peach aphid



**DERRIS ELLIPTICA—THE FLOWERING PLANT**

(By courtesy of the Malayan Information Agency.)

(*Myzus persicae* Sulz.) and 13 per cent. of *Aphis nerii* Boy. Dilutions of 1 in 300 killed 68 per cent. of *M. persicae* and 25 per cent. of *Tetranychus telarius* L. (Red spider). Undiluted powdered root killed all aphids in eight hours and 98 per cent. of the larvae of the nymphalid (*Euphydryas chalcedona* Dbl. and Hers.) when dusted on the leaves on which they were feeding. The active principle of derris is both a stomach and respiratory or tracheal poison. The fumigating action of the commercial extract was close to that of the toxicity caused by spraying.

A spray of 1 lb. derris, 10 gallons of water and 5 oz. of soap is effective against aphids infesting tobacco in Sumatra. Roots pounded into paste and left overnight in wooden (not iron) vessels, the fluid strained through cotton cloth and mixed with 9 parts of water, form a useful spray; 16 gallons of resulting solution is sufficient for 1,000 tobacco plants.

Probably the principle that kills the insects is identical with the one that kills fish. It exerts its action on insects either through the stomach or by simple contact. It apparently acts upon the nervous system, producing motor paralysis, and, according to Campbell (1916), affects higher animals via the nervous system, in particular the medulla oblongata. In solution or suspension in water it kills aphids and caterpillars and larvae (several phytophagous insects). Messrs. Wardle and Buckle (1923) found derris an effective stomach poison at strengths ranging from 1 lb. of powder to 16 to 128 gallons of

water. As a contact poison, with or without soap, it is effective against aphids, even if so dilute as 1 lb. to 400 gallons of water. It has also been used successfully as a powder mixed with an equal weight of maize starch against *Anopleura*, Mallophaga and fleas on domestic animals, but seems somewhat inferior for this purpose to sodium fluoride. The extract



PREPARING DERRIS CUTTINGS FOR PLANTING, MALAYA.  
(By courtesy of Cooper, MacDougall & Robertson, Ltd.)

possesses the same order of toxicity as nicotine towards caterpillars, but is not so effective against aphids.

### Warble-fly Control

The serious damage caused to cattle hides in Great Britain by Warble-fly (*Hypodermia*) has led to considerable experiments with a view to the eradication of this parasitic pest. The Departmental Committee on Warble Fly appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1920 indicated that the dressing of



PLANTING DERRIS CUTTINGS, MALAYA  
(By courtesy of Cooper, MacDougall & Robertson, Ltd.)

affected cattle with derris preparations might be satisfactory.\* In 1929 Mr. R. C. Gaut, agricultural organiser of the Worcestershire County Council Subcommittee of Agriculture conducted successful trials with derris powder in twenty-four counties in England and Ireland. Professor A. R. McDougall organised trials in seven areas in Scotland. The trials proved that derris

\* A wash consisting of 1 lb. of derris powder, 4 oz. of soap to one gallon of water, was recommended by Messrs. Wells, Bishopp and Leake (1922) for application to backs of cattle infected with warble-fly, and this is claimed to kill all the larvæ in the swellings. One gallon of this mixture is usually sufficient to dress 50 to 60 cattle, and should be applied in February, when the larvæ usually appear on the backs of the cattle.

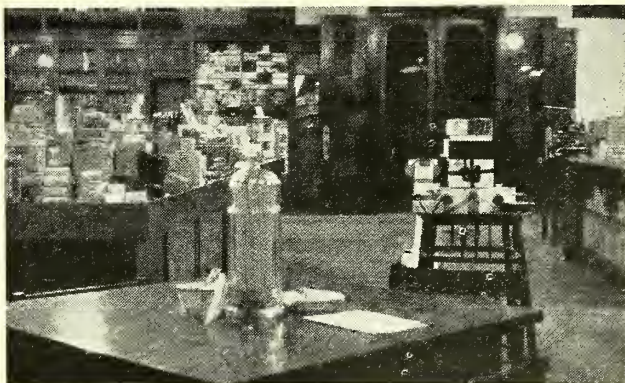
powder gives complete control of the warble-fly menace, and arrangements have been concluded to take concerted voluntary action on a large scale during the present year. When it is estimated that the warble-fly pest inflicts a loss of more than £1,000,000 on British farmers by its destructive activities on the hides of cattle, too much attention cannot be paid to such a promising remedy.

The need for regular supplies of derris preparations has aroused considerable interest in the cultivation of the plant in many parts of the world. Reports have been received from the Malay States, Java and Japan that tuba root is being cultivated on an extensive scale. Dr. N. Schmitt, in an illustrated article ("Angewandte Botanik," Bd., xii, 1930, 453-463), describes the value of *Derris elliptica* in Malacca and shows how it is being grown for the market over wide areas in one of the original homes of the plant. In Trinidad the Tropical School of Agriculture is carrying out the experimental growth of derris in order to combat the insect pests in the plantations in the West Indies. The discovery that the root is an enemy of the mosquito larvæ will encourage its use in many malaria-stricken districts in the Colonies. In Georgetown, British Guiana, black and white haiari, similar plants to derris, have received attention as fungicides by planters.

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating the possibilities of growing such plants as derris, pyrethrum and the South American "cube" in the Virgin Islands and the extraction from these plants of insecticidal preparations. The active principle of derris has been found to be superior to materials now used in the United States for insect control, and its local manufacture will reduce the high cost of the imported article from foreign countries. The desirable qualities of tuba root are that it is harmless to the tree, deadly to the insect, and, at present, available at a reasonable cost. Its further use will depend upon its cultivation and the scientific preparation of its active principles.

## A Bermuda Pharmacy

BERMUDA, though a British colony, is a favourite holiday resort of Americans. To cater specially for them, the "Medical Hall" was opened in Hamilton, the capital, in 1932. Designed on the lines of an up-to-date American drug store, it consists of a dispensary under the control of Mr. F. R. Cooper, M.P.S., a special children's department under a "Queen's Nurse" with a knowledge of mothercraft, and a typical American soda fountain, which can also serve teas. Candy, books, periodicals and postcards are stocked at this, but not at



INTERIOR OF THE "MEDICAL HALL," BERMUDA

the English pharmacies. All the leading lines of English and French perfumery and cosmetics are in demand. The first floor is arranged as a "beauty parlour" with the latest appointments for hairdressing. No motors are allowed in Bermuda, consequently a large trade is done in veterinary supplies. A wholesale department supplies the smaller stores in the Island, several sole agencies being held by "Medical Hall." Bermuda, main island of a large group of which fifteen or sixteen are inhabited, has a population of 15,000, of whom close on 6,000 are whites. It is nearly 3,000 miles from England.

## Trade Notes

**FERN BATH SOAP.**—Yardley & Co., Ltd., 40 Piccadilly, London, W.1., have introduced a new soap with the title Fern



Bath Soap. It has an unusual fragrance and is specially curved to fit the shape of the palm. Messrs. Yardley inform us that it brings the Yardley range of soaps up to eleven.

**HOME CINEMATOGRAPHY.**—The last year or so has seen the cost of home cinematography lessened in several ways; even so this hobby has up to the present time been regarded by most people as much more costly than still photography. Many of those who use box and inexpensive folding cameras will be interested in the new ciné apparatus placed on the market by Srenus, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford. This compact, inexpensive and strongly made outfit takes and projects pic-



tures; thus not only is there a saving in initial cost, but there is the added convenience of one piece of apparatus in place of two—and projectors are usually rather bulky. The Srenus dual purpose ciné camera measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in., takes 30 ft. of 9.5 mm. film, is fitted with a plano-convex lens, and cranking is carried out by hand. Illumination is by means of a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -volt dry battery. Further details will be found on another page in this issue.

**NIVEA NUT OIL** is a new preparation issued by Beiersdorf, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Welwyn Garden City, for use in sun tanning and massage. It is made in England, and obtainable in medium and large sizes packed in attractive bottles.

**FENNINGS' LUNG HEALERS.**—Fennings' Lung Healers are issued in a new popular packing in response to a request for this particular size.

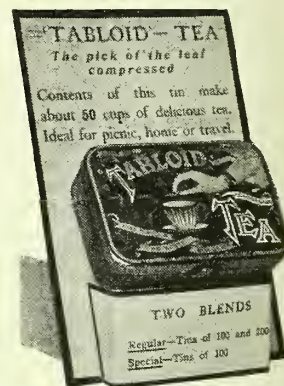
Ten sixpenny boxes are packed in an outer intended for counter or shelf display. Supplies are obtainable from the wholesale agents, John Sanger & Sons, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

**WINDOW TICKETS.**—Dudley & Co., Ltd., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have sent us their new list of tickets posters, showcards, etc., for the Autumn trade. A copy may be obtained on application.



**SUMMER TRADE.**—A useful counter card for displaying Tabloid Tea is illustrated herewith. Tabloid Tea is prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, and its convenience for use by picnic parties and holiday makers renders it a popular article at this time of year.

**LIQUID OPAQUE.**—Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, inform us that they have recently introduced a new Liquid Opaque which is intended for application by brush or pen to pinholes on negatives, or for blocking-out purposes. It can be diluted according to the required degree of opacity if it is intended to add clouds, etc., to a photographic negative. The container is a wide-mouth jar which allows the opaque to be stirred before using. Three sizes are issued, namely, 1 oz., 6 oz. and 12 oz. bottles.



**TRADE HOLIDAYS.**—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W.3, inform us that their premises will be closed from August 3 to 10.—Coflux, Ltd., 4 Denman Street, London, S.E.1, announce that their offices and warehouse will be closed for the annual holiday from 2 o'clock Friday, August 2, until Friday morning, August 9.—G. H. Zeal, Ltd., Merton, London, S.W.19, state that their offices and works will be closed from Friday, August 2, to Monday, August 12. A small staff will be in attendance to deal with urgent matters.

## Trade-Mark Applications

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 17, 1935.)

- "ATEBRIN-MUSONAT" and "ZEPHIRAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31/34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 559,154/978. (Associated.)
- "PYREPIN"; for goods (3) excluding soap. By Hidezo Kimura, 3218-12 Sakoshi, Sakoshimura, Akogun, Hyogoken, Japan. 559,249.
- "KALZANETIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Johann A. Wulffing, 231 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, S.W.68, Germany. 559,513. (Associated.)
- "BON KORA" on upright label design, including nude female figure: for medicated preparations (3). By Battle Creek Drugs, Ltd., 15 Wyandotte Street, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. 559,495.

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

CARTWRIGHT.—At 52 High Street, Galashiels, on July 26, Joan, wife of Percy H. Cartwright, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., of a son.

## Marriages

GAMBLE—PARKER.—At St. John's Church, Palmer's Green, London, N.13, on July 25, Maurice H. Gamble to Doris, only daughter of Mr. H. T. Parker, M.P.S., Wood Green, N.22.

MOON—ALLISON.—At St. Mark's Church, Lincoln, on July 25, Vivian R. Moon, to Margaret Lilian, only daughter of Mr. Henry Allison, chemist and druggist, High Street, Lincoln.

MORRISSEY—HENNESSY.—At Annakissa Church, Mallow, recently, John James Morrissey, L.P.S.I., Quilty, co. Clare, to Josephine Hennessy, Ballydaniel Park, Youghal.

PARKINSON—BAINES.—At Fulwood Methodist Church, Preston, on July 25, George Sadler Parkinson, M.P.S., only son of Mr. R. H. Parkinson, M.P.S., Fulwood, to Dorothy Baines, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Baines, Fulwood.

RIGG—PALMER.—At Station Road Church, March, recently, E. Newman Rigg, chemist and druggist (Oldham (Chymists), Ltd., Wisbech), to Eva Muriel Palmer.

## Deaths

BAXTER.—On July 26, Mr. William Baxter, R.D. (Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Victoria Street, Belfast), aged seventy-five. Mr. Baxter served his apprenticeship with T. W. Reynolds, Ltd., Dungannon, after which he was with Hugh Moore & Alexander, Dublin, and Mr. Henry Bell, Waterford. He entered the business of Messrs. McMullan & Co. in 1887; for forty-eight years he held a position of responsibility, and was highly respected by the directors and the staff. Mr. Baxter was a registered druggist in both the Irish Pharmaceutical Societies.

CAIRNIE.—At Norwood, Milnathort, on July 29, Mr. Robert Cairnie, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

DENHAM.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. C. Denham, of the art department of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at the age of fifty-five. Mr. Denham joined the staff in 1898, and had thus spent thirty-seven years in our office. He attained distinction as an artist, exhibiting from time to time under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

KIDD.—At Brierlow Bar, Buxton, recently, Mr. Frederick Alderman Kidd, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-six.

KINGZETT.—At Weylands, West Byfleet, on July 29, Mr. Charles Thomas Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., aged eighty-two. Mr. Kingzett established the Sanitas Co., Ltd.; he was also one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry. He was the author of several works on scientific subjects, and his "Chemical Encyclopædia" recently reached its fifth edition.

OLDING.—Recently, Mr. Ronald Leslie Olding, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-six. Mr. Olding served his apprenticeship to Mr. C. H. Baker, Ph.C., High Street, Cosham, and after qualifying took up a position with W. C. Ross & Co., Ltd., Port of Spain, Trinidad.

PRESTON.—On July 28, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Charles Preston, V.D., a director of National Drug Industries, Ltd., Emmott Street, London, E.1, aged eighty. Prior to the formation of National Drug Industries, Ltd., in 1932 Colonel Preston was a partner in the firm of Thomas Hodgkinson, Preston & King, founded in 1771. His father and grandfather preceded him in this historic business. Colonel Preston was on active service during the South African war, and was decorated. After his retirement from the Army he joined the Worshipful Company of Carpenters and in due course was elected Master. For many years he had as partners in business his cousin Mr. H. C. Preston and Mr. H. E. King; on Mr. King's retirement Mr. W. J. Beardsley joined the firm. Colonel Preston was endowed

with a genial and attractive personality, and he will be greatly missed in wholesale trade circles.

SPONG.—Recently, Mr. Douglas Morton Spong, chemist and druggist, 174 London Road, Biggleswade, aged eighty-six. Mr. Spong was a Past Master of the St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons.

TAYLOR.—At a London nursing home, on July 28, Mr. Walter Taylor, chemist and druggist, 442 Finchley Road, N.W.2. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1892.

## Personalities

MR. J. FENTON MILNE, M.P.S. (Harcombe Cuff, Ltd., chemists, Friern Barnet Road, London, N.11), was one of the successful candidates at the recent final examinations of the Spectacle Makers' Company.

MR. D. T. KENWIN HARRIS, who recently passed the final examination for the diplomas L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., is the son of Mr. Thomas Harris, chemist and druggist, Seven Sisters, Glam. Dr. Harris passed the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1929.

MR. J. A. D. PAUL, who has been appointed to represent W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, E., in Yorkshire and North of England, in succession to the late Mr. F. Bedding, hails from the Isle of Man and was educated at King William's College. He has been connected with the sales staff at Hackney for several years.

MR. D. A. REES, Ph.C., 224 Coldharbour Lane, S.W.9, the new chairman of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, has been a member since 1922 and was chairman for 1927-28. He is a past-president of the South-West London Chemists' Association, and has filled the offices of secretary, social secretary and sports secretary. Mr. Rees is the captain of the Southern group for inter-association sports.

COUNCILLOR CHARLES JENKIN, chemist and druggist, Bath, has been elected an alderman. The new alderman has been a member of the City Council since 1911 and in 1923 was nominated for the mayoralty, but owing to ill health was compelled to forgo the honour. Mr. Jenkin has carried on his business at Westmoreland, Bath, for over a quarter of a century, and he served for many years as a member of the Health Insurance Committee.

MR. E. M. FLACK, who has been a territorial manager for Boots, Ltd., for a number of years, has been appointed joint sales manager of the company. At Preston, on July 24, at a meeting of staff members of Messrs. Boots, tributes were paid to Mr. Flack's work. Mr. F. A. Gunn (Blackpool) presided over the proceedings, and among those present were Mr. J. A. W. Hepburn (Manchester), Mr. J. M. T. Reynolds, the Liverpool territorial manager, Mr. H. S. Richardson, the Yorkshire territorial manager, and Mr. H. Riley, who has succeeded Mr. Flack as territorial manager for Lancashire. Mr. J. W. Gent, Blackpool, handed to Mr. Flack a mahogany cocktail cabinet on behalf of the Lancashire territory; and Mrs. Flack was presented with a cut-glass rose bowl by Miss Taylor, Southport.

## Wills


MR. ARTHUR THRESH, Buxton, chemist and druggist, who died on May 6, aged eighty-three, left estate gross value £5,074, with net personality £862.

MR. SAM THORPE SHAW, Golcar, Huddersfield, chemist and druggist, who died on October 29, left estate gross value £7,801, with net personality £1,003.

MR. DAVID ROBERTS, Torrington Square, Holborn, W.C., formerly of Holyhead, chemist and druggist, left estate gross value £5,121, net personality £5,049.

MR. THORP WHITAKER, O.B.E., 35 Pemberton Drive, Bradford, Yorks, a director of the Bradford Dyers' Association, formerly for twenty-three years chemist and buyer at the dye-works of Edward Ripley & Son, Ltd., ex-president of the Society of Dyers and Colourists and a Freeman of the City of London, who died on October 9 last, aged eighty-two, left property gross value £15,741, with net personality £15,662.

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Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXIII.

August 3, 1935

NO. 2895

## Poison Points

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a letter from Sir Ernest Graham-Little dealing with the Draft Poison Rules. We are glad to have received this letter, since it enables us to clarify with perhaps greater precision one of the issues in the much (and greatly to be) discussed Rules. We should like to state at the outset that we are unable to agree with the suggestion put forward by Sir Ernest that anything in our first editorial article of July 27 is of the nature of second thoughts to the editorial article referred to by him which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 20. In our issue of July 20 we suggested that, in view of the opposition to the present viewpoint in regard to persons fit or qualified to supervise the manufacture of medicines containing poisons, it would probably be necessary for the Home Secretary to modify the Board's first ruling. In the editorial article of July 27 we were concerned not with the question as to whether University graduates should be recognised as persons suitable to supervise the manufacture of the preparations referred to, but with the apparent weathercock attitude of the Pharmaceutical Council. It was not our intention to prolong a discussion in this direction, as it seemed to us that the position, so far as we were able to view it, was fully explained in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 20. Sir Ernest, in his letter, refers to a statement made that

"if, as the Report seems to suggest, Section 23 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933 requires the addition of a third category, viz., 'person possessing certain qualifications in chemistry,' it is clearly illogical to exclude from a category which specified 'Fellows or Associates of the Institute of Chemistry' as being 'qualified' by virtue of that membership the greatly superior qualification in chemistry conferred by the possession of a higher degree of a recognised British university."

The fundamental question under discussion is, in effect, not the greater (or less) erudition possessed by a university graduate compared with a Fellow or Associate of the Institute of Chemistry, but the kind of person to be appointed to supervise the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons. We are inclined to think that Sir Ernest Graham-Little must have overlooked this sentence in paragraph 65 of the Poisons Board's Report (p. 36): "We think it important that the right to supervise the manufacture of medicines containing poison should be capable of withdrawal." This attitude of the Board seems to have been the determining factor in narrowing its classification. We must add that the pharmacist is in a much better position to know something of large-scale manufacture than either the medical man or the academic chemist. Every school of pharmacy has its laboratory equipment illustrating the larger operations of the manufacturer, and intelligent students are not slow to avail themselves of the numerous opportunities of seeing the chemical and galenical plant of various wholesale houses. A young pharmacist accordingly enters the works of a manufacturer on a far surer footing than the man with a science degree

or an Institute of Chemistry diploma who has merely studied chemical reactions in a text-book and tried them in a test-tube.

Another point which does not seem to have been noted by any of the distinguished persons concerned is that despite the fact that the Poisons Board was comprised of eminent members of the various professions, the Draft Poisons List and Rules is one of the most difficult and, shall we say, exasperating types of legislative control in a long period of years. Further, it is unfortunate that pharmacy is destined to be the victim of a control which at first glance suggests an attempt to stifle any question of expert handling in the preparation, storage and sale of poisonous articles. We are forced to this conclusion by the apparent attitude of the Poisons Board towards poisonous preparations in that so soon as the public welfare is concerned deadly poisons may be handled by persons whose qualifications are as *nil* compared with those of the educated pharmacist. Whereas public welfare must, of course, always have precedence, at least on paper, it seems unfortunate that the official rulers of pharmacy have not in the past been able, so far as our knowledge goes, to enter a very strong protest in regard to the way that the rights of the pharmacist have been filched from him. Our protest is directed not against the control of poisons as such, but against a control of poisons which is not considered essential so soon as a public demand for a poison becomes manifest. If the trade does eventually gain from this extraordinary type of legislation, it will probably surprise pharmacists most of all. It has often been pointed out that future pharmacists would benefit as a result of the *laissez faire* attitude of the rulers of pharmacy. In this connection it is of interest to turn to p. 166 to our retrospect of pharmaceutical statements made fifty years ago and find there that the well-being of future pharmacists was under consideration even in those days. It would be a refreshing change if for once an attempt was made to stand up for the trade as it is to-day and let pharmacy in the future take care of itself.

## An Important Omission

OUR contemporary, the "Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review"—probably the most widely read of legal journals—has just published a review of the Poisons List and Rules in the form of two lengthy articles. For the most part these articles constitute an informative statement setting out the views of the Poisons Board in drafting the List and Rules and setting out the reasons for the principal decisions to which effect has been given; but the reviewer—obviously a writer well acquainted with pharmaceutical matters—turns aside here and there to offer pointed criticisms from the legal standpoint. Under the sub-title "An Important Omission" at the conclusion of the second article we note the following:—

There is no provision in the Act [the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933] or in the proposed Regulations for the adequate inspection and supervision of the private dispensaries in which medical practitioners mix up the medicines they supply to their patients. We think public opinion will, sooner or later, require that this should be done.

The writer of these two articles might have gone a little further by pointing out that Section 25 (10) of the Act exempts from inspection "the premises, not being a shop, of a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist or a registered veterinary surgeon." Chemists have so long been content to fill the "handmaiden of medicine"

rôle, and those whom they have chosen to look after their interests have shown so little self-assertion, that it is perhaps not surprising to find them submissively settling down to a more drastic *régime* for themselves in regard to the storage, dispensing and distribution of poisonous remedies while the general medical practitioner who finds it convenient to do his own dispensing is under no supervision or inspection comparable with that of the pharmacist in business. It may be remembered that at a meeting of Pharmaceutical Society branch delegates held early in 1931, when the present Act was in the embryonic stage as a Bill, no one appeared to regard the inspection of doctors' surgeries as practical politics; and even an amendment from Brighton proposing to provide certain safeguards in the matter of doctors' dispensing was rejected. We are not concerned here to revive the question of dispensing by medical men in their private residences: we merely point out that an outside observer has directed attention to a measure of self-protection that, it might be imagined, would be one of the things for which pharmacy would have fought. We seem to find another illustration of what the individual chemist is so fond of "grousing" about—the apparent indifference or inability of his leaders to avail themselves of any opportunity that presents itself of doing something to ease the ever-increasing burden felt by the retail chemist. When the consolidating Bill for pharmacy that is adumbrated from time to time takes shape, the inspection of surgeries may well be one of the points that should be regarded as essential.

### Histidine Treatment of Peptic Ulcer

IN a monograph in "The British Medical Journal" of July 27, Dr. David Smith, of Glasgow, records encouraging results with the use of histidine in peptic ulcer, following the adoption of a new theory of its ætiology. Dr. Smith begins by administering blame impartially to physicians and surgeons alike for their mutually exclusive attitude to this complaint.

"The physician must not forget his able scientific helpers, and the surgeon must cease to think that by operation he cures peptic ulcer. . . . It is a question whether the great advance in surgical technique has not hindered more than helped our knowledge with regard to the ætiology of peptic ulcer. The physician is no less culpable, for by treatment he only allays symptoms and fosters healing, but fundamentally the patient is still prone to relapse."

The new conception of the ætiology of peptic ulcer is attributed to Aron of Strasbourg, who considers that it is due to the lack of certain amino-acids. If tryptophan and histidine are injected in selected experimental cases, ulcers do not develop. Histidine alone has the same effect, but tryptophan has not, though it increases the rate of cicatrisation in wounds of the gastric mucosa. Dr. Smith gives details of thirteen cases of peptic ulcer in which histidine (larostidin brand) was injected. Diet was not restricted, nor was complete rest enforced. The ages of the patients ranged from twenty-four to sixty-two years. Normal gastric acidity was observed at the outset in seven cases, and moderate hyperacidity in five. All the patients stated that they had lost weight before commencing the treatment. A striking feature was the rapidity with which the general nutrition improved: in no case was there a failure to gain substantially in weight. Dr. Smith ends with a warning against claiming that histidine is a certain cure for peptic ulcer, even of a simple lesser curvature type; but his results are very encouraging, and apparently

he has no failure to report. He adds that in the one case of relapse only four injections have been necessary again to effect a clinical cure. It would thus seem that some means of maintaining the supply of histidine (which can be administered orally) must be considered. It may be remembered that the rôle of histidine in the human body has of late been attracting considerable attention among pharmacologists, and it is not unlikely that this substance is destined to become of primary importance in clinical research.

### Reports on Peloids

It will be remembered that nearly two years ago (*C. & D.*, 1933, II, 587) we announced the inauguration of the serious study of peloids and gave the accepted definition of the term. To our Special Issue of June 29 last (p. 821) Dr. S. Judd Lewis contributed an authoritative survey of the subject with its therapeutic implications. We have just received reprints of three articles appearing in the July issue of the "Archives of Medical Hydrology," two by Dr. S. Judd Lewis and one by Professors H. Spencer Gregory and R. W. B. Stephens, of the Royal College of Science. These monographs deal with various aspects of the physics of peloids, and appeal primarily to experts. The subject, however, is one with which pharmacists may with advantage keep in touch, especially as the scientific treatment of peloids removes them from the beauty parlour to the spa, their natural home.

## Varicose Veins

A MONOGRAPH on the injection treatment of varicose veins, illustrated by plates and tables, has been contributed to "The British Medical Journal" of July 13 by Drs. G. H. Colt, Isobel S. W. Ramsay and Margaret M. M. Morrison. The contribution is of twofold value as embodying original investigation and as reviewing the literature of the subject. All the 160 patients classified in the tables have been under the continuous observation of one of the authors during a period of seven years. The conclusions reached are:—

(1) The injection treatment of varicose veins with salicylate-saline solution is safe and satisfactory in two chief types.

(2) A third type of varicosity, when treated in this manner, gives poor results. Although great amelioration takes place a cure does not follow. It is as yet uncertain from the published results if more than amelioration can be promised by operation, or by operation combined with injection, in this type of case.

(3) In a very small proportion of cases injection alone is not entirely successful, and ligation of the internal saphena vein below its upper end is indicated as an adjuvant; but no evidence sufficiently strong has yet been published to justify primary saphena ligation in preference to primary injection with salicylate-saline solution.

(4) The classified results of other methods of injection after a three-year interval would, if published, advance the subject considerably. The results given by the non-guidable solutions—for example, quinine, sodium morrhuate, and the sugars—are especially called for.

(5) Experience tends to show that almost all cases which have failed to react to other solutions can be successfully treated with salicylate-saline solution.

(6) The converse is not true, but sodium morrhuate appears to answer well in short lengths of vein when salicylate fails.

(7) Longer intervals than those commonly given between injections are evidently necessary if the accepted pathology of sclerosis is to be the guiding principle in treatment.

(8) Improvements in the pathological diagnosis of cases unsuccessfully injected may be expected from the application of the new radiological methods of investigation.

(9) Unna's paste bandage applied in the hydrostatic manner gives much better results than are obtained by the modern elastic-pressure applications.

It will be seen that this important study (which was carried out at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary) differentiates between types of varicosity and points the way to further advances in the technique of their treatment.

# The Draft Poisons Rules

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., F.I.C., Barrister-at-Law

WHILST the mischievous tendency of Parliament to frame Acts which empower someone outside Parliament to make Rules which may be of even greater importance than the main portion of the Act itself continues, so long will the unsatisfactory state of affairs remain that now obviously exists in the case of the draft Poisons Rules offered by the Poisons Board for the consideration of the Home Secretary. The right to make Rules under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, is entirely confined to the Secretary of State, with the proviso that they shall be made after consultation with, or on the recommendation of, the Poisons Board. The Poisons Board has made a series of recommendations to the Secretary of State in regard to the matter. Obviously Rules under this Act should be such as (a) are clearly understandable by those who have to observe them, (b) are so clear and unambiguous that the Courts will have no difficulty in interpreting them, and (c) are *intra vires* the Act. The reports of the meeting of July 4 between the secretary of the Poisons Board and a large number of members of the chemical and pharmaceutical trades would hardly suggest that the conditions (a) and (b) have been fulfilled in these recommendations. In the present note I propose to draw attention to or criticise a number of matters which emerged at that meeting.

## Many Ambiguities

It appears quite clear that as a whole there is so much of a doubtful character in the draft Rules that it has become necessary to give what a Government department or the Poisons Board considers to be the interpretation of ambiguous or dubious matters connected therewith. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that what is written is written, and "the Rules, the whole of the Rules, and nothing but the Rules" will be the Rules of Section 23 of the Act; these will be interpreted by the Courts on their own language, and neither the Secretary of State nor the Poisons Board can add to them by way of comment or suggested interpretation.

I entirely fail to understand such contradictory statements as "these Rules are Rules only and not an Act of Parliament" and "Rules. . . when they have become law" (*C. & D.*, July 13, p. 74). The Rules which may be made by the Secretary of State, so long as they are made within the powers conferred upon him by the Act, are part of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, an Act of Parliament. Nor is it correct to say that nothing can upset the Rules but a resolution of the House of Commons or the House of Lords. This is true so long as the Rules are Rules made *intra vires* the Act, but not otherwise. For example, Section 23 (1) (b) provides that Rules made in connection with certain matters must be "without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions." A Rule which did not satisfy this limitation is *ultra vires* the Act, and the Courts would upset the Rule entirely.

The secretary of the Poisons Board introduced a well-known legal maxim to the deputation, the "De minimis" rule. This rule is so well established that it can be applied safely and satisfactorily by any Court, and is a recognised method of applying the law to suitable cases. But to suggest that the Courts should be guided by common sense against clear wording of an Act of Parliament, believing that the legislator meant something which he does not say, can hardly be regarded as a suitable foundation for the suggested new legal maxim "de commonsensibus."

## "Ejusdem Generis"

Nor can I realise the suggestion (*C. & D.*, *ib.*, p. 77) that "inhalants, sprays and snuffs are included in the phrase medicines for the internal treatment of human ailments as being *ejusdem generis* of gargles, etc." I think that the named preparations would be included in the phrase, but simply because they are medicines for internal treatment, because the Rule 2 (2) does not specifically exclude them, but only states that certain others shall be included. The *ejusdem generis* rule does not arise. This is a rule of interpretation used when a genus is erected by naming articles of similar nature, with the addition of the words "and all other substances," or similar words.

For example, in a case which came before the Courts shortly after the war the appropriate Minister, under powers given him by Parliament, put into operation the clause of an Act which forbade the importation of "Arms, ammunition, gunpowder, explosives and all other substances" without licence granted. The *ejusdem generis* rule was applied, since the named substances erected a genus and the words "of the same kind" have to be read after "all other substances." The *ratio decidendi* is found by the fact that if all substances of any kind were meant the Legislature would not have troubled to specify the specific substances first. But in the matter in question no such rule arises. If it did one might equally well say that anything closely resembling something covered by the Act was therefore itself also covered by the Act.

In my opinion a strong case is made out for a redrafting of a number of the draft Rules so that no doubt or ambiguity should exist, and no opinion of what the Secretary of State or the Poisons Board meant, or thought, should be required as an index of what the Rules actually state. There is one awkward piece of draftsmanship in Part 1 of the Poisons List (Poisons Board Report, p. 41) which might be improved upon. Apparently the Board intended metallic compounds of phenol to be in Part 1 only if they contain 60 per cent. or more of the phenol. The wording "compounds of phenol with a metal, except in substances containing less than the equivalent of 60 per cent." could be read as indicating all the metallic compounds of phenol or mixtures of them with anything else containing 60 per cent. of the phenol. It would have been better if it had read "compounds of phenol with a metal, except those containing less than the equivalent of 60 per cent. of phenols, and except in mixtures containing less than," etc. Is Mr. Chapman correct in saying that calcium phenate would not be a Part 1 poison (*C. & D.*, *ib.*, p. 76)? Calcium phenate ( $C_6H_5O)_2Ca$  is richer in phenol than sodium phenate ( $C_6H_5O$ ) Na.

## Spurious Drugs in Bombay

(From our Indian Correspondent)

THE Bombay police have seized large quantities of spurious drugs, made up with counterfeit labels bearing the names of companies of repute. Arrests have been made and it is hoped this action will at least check the growing trade in adulterated products. A strong demand is now being made by the Indian drug and pharmaceutical industry for the enacting of the Drug and Pharmacy Act to control the trade, which the Drugs Inquiry Committee recommended four years ago.

The adulteration of drugs was considered and discussed at a special meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Association of Bombay held on July 4 at the Dawa Bazar, Dr. M. Venkatrao, J.P. (president), in the chair. It was stated that the menace is increasing. The president urged the Government to deal with the menace immediately by enacting suitable pure drugs legislation. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) "The Committee of the Bombay Chemists' and Druggists' Association apprehend with grave alarm the ever-increasing menace of adulteration of drugs prevalent in the country and of the frauds committed on the ignorant public by unscrupulous dealers and fakers, to the detriment of the health of the public in general and of the interests of *bona-fide* manufacturers and dealers. They emphasise the immediate necessity of checking this evil by effective measures as recommended by the Drugs Inquiry Committee, and urge the Government of India to introduce, without further delay, necessary legislation to control and regulate the trade in drugs and pharmaceutical products in the country."

(2) "The Committee note with regret that the Government have not yet given effect to the other recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, although they were submitted four years back. They urge upon the Government that they should put these regulations into operation without any more delay."

# Pharmacy in the Ionian Islands

By Prof. Dr. Em. F. Emmanuel

(of the Academy of Athens)

**P**HARMACY in the Ionian Islands under Venetian dominion is only a development of Venetian pharmacy. In the period when the Ionian Islands formed part of the Byzantine Empire, medico-pharmaceutical science was practised according to the principles obtaining at Byzantium, which afterwards bequeathed her medical civilisation to the Most Serene Venetian Republic. In the infancy of this Republic, namely between the years 421 and 809, it is impossible to prove by documents or ancient books how pharmacy was practised at Venice. It is only possible to form the hypothesis that, inasmuch as the population of Venice originated from the cities of Aquileia, Altino, Concordia, Udezzo and Padua, which were famous on account of their doctors, who prepared their own medicaments, the pharmaceutical art was also practised by medical men.

Moreover, considering that during that period anyone, either in Greece or in Constantinople, had the right to practise medicine, and to prepare medicaments, it may be supposed that the same customs also prevailed at Venice. Consequently there was an abundance of ignorant doctors and sellers of medicines.

During the IX Century, about the year 809, the first Government representative issued decrees regulating the arts and "Specieria" which included drug sellers (Droghieri) almond sellers (Mandolari), confectioners (Confetturieri) and doctor-pharmacists (Medicinali). The shopkeeper selling medicaments was called "Aromatarius," whilst the "Droghiere" sold the commercial raw material. The first title predominated in the case of pharmacists and the pharmaceutical craft is described as "arte aromataria" in the Venetian diplomas which were conferred on Greek chemists up to the very end of the XVIII Century. At the beginning of the XII Century, Ruggiero, King of Sicily, prohibited the free practice of medicine, which he reserved exclusively for those who had studied at the School of Salerno.

At the end of the XIII Century doctors were also prohibited from keeping a pharmacy and being associated with pharmacists, but notwithstanding this prohibition doctors (medici Fysici) continued to keep pharmacies (Botteghe Medicinali) up to the XV Century.

An appreciable progress is shown during the year 1480. New regulations were issued for the pharmaceutical profession. Very severe examinations were ordered and the exercise of medical and pharmaceutical professions by the same person was forbidden. The oath formerly required from those who wished to follow the pharmaceutical profession was no longer sufficient and the young pharmacists, after a period of probation in a pharmacy, had to pass an examination before a board consisting of a judge and two senior pharmaceutical chemists who had given evidence of their experience. A century later, in 1565, in compliance with a petition by pharmacists, the High Council of Ten drew a distinction between pharmacists (Speciali) and sellers of drugs (Droghieri) as well as all other sellers of spices (Epiciers).

In the same year a College of Pharmacists (Collegio dei Speciali or Collegio farmaceutico) was founded and legally recognised by the Government. It was before eight members of this College, elected from amongst the oldest pharmacists, that the young candidates in pharmacy underwent an examination after a year's probation in a pharmacy. A certificate was granted by the Minister to those who were successful. The candidates had to undergo a severe examination in galenical pharmacy, botany and chemistry, both oral and practical. The language of the examination was Latin or Italian. After such examination a vote was taken and the candidate who obtained two-thirds of the votes was declared qualified to practice pharmacy and to receive a diploma, after taking the following oath before the Court:—

"I solemnly swear and promise before God, the Creator of the Universe, whom I worship with a pure faith, that I shall always and entirely with all my strength and all my will comply with all the rules prescribed. I shall live and die in the faith of Jesus Christ. I shall respect doctors and

faithfully venerate my masters. I shall love my superiors and especially those who may be in need of my art. I shall safeguard so long as I can the dignity of my art. I shall do nothing without advice or reason, even in questions of profit. I shall not administer purgatives without a prescription or the approval of the doctors. I shall not sell poisons and I shall give no advice as to their use. I shall faithfully and without alterations execute the doctors' prescriptions. I shall make no substitution therein without the doctors' advice or approval. I shall not make up the harmful prescriptions of quacks. I shall assist the patients with all my strength and all my art. I shall always have in my pharmacy medicines of superior quality. I shall never allow my probationers to break this oath. So I swear to the Praise and Glory of Jesus Christ our Saviour and the Protector of our Sacred College."

During that same period laws now forgotten concerning the prohibition of the practice of pharmacy by doctors and vice versa were likewise put into force. The tax on medicines was fixed and the price regulated.

The pharmaceutical art was recognised as a noble art by the Senate, and pharmacists as well as their descendants had the right to be entered in the Golden Books of the Nobility.

Dichotomy or the allowance of a percentage on the profits as commission given to doctors by pharmacists at the expense of the patient goes as far back as the year 1299 when the Senate prohibited the association of doctors with pharmacists, and the Government also forbade doctors from keeping pharmacies under pain of very severe sanctions. The frequent inspections of pharmacies in Venice, which were regarded as the best in their time, also took place in the Ionian Islands under Venetian dominion and pharmacists who in contravention of the law meddled with the practice of medicine were severely punished.

In 1604 doctors asked for permission to be present during the preparation of galenicals, but the Government refused, considering that pharmacists were already emancipated and possessed a very sound scientific knowledge.

The principal text-book, indispensable not only for theoretical teaching, but also for practical application, was the "Compendium aromatariorum Bononiae 1488" of the "musulman Saladino d'Ascoli," Physician to the Prince of Tarento, Giovanni Antinio di Balza Orsino.

The first and only Venetian pharmacopœia, drawn up by seven professors, was published at Padua by the Venetian authorities on March 24, 1790, and on April 17 of the same year it was made compulsory, by Official Decree, for all pharmacists of the Venetian State.

In Venice a pharmacy was called "Bottega" (Medicinale) and later "Spezeria," which name survived in Greece as "Spetzaria." It was at the same time a chemist's, a druggist's and a confectioner's shop, which included the "Droghiera," the "Confettiere," the "Mandolario" and the "Medicinale." The Government specified by Decrees the medicines obligatory for each pharmacy and fixed their prices. Besides medicines and perfumes, pharmacists in the Ionian Islands also sold stationery, music, candles and books from Venice. Pharmacies were also meeting places for Nobles and Scholars.

The Supervisor of Zante, Andrea de Priuli, considering the accidents which often took place at Zante due to the extreme facility with which anybody could purchase poisons for the purpose of poisoning cats and other harmful animals, issued an Order dated December 6, 1551, which prohibited the sale, publicly or secretly, either in large or small quantities of any poisonous substances (tosichi) such as "arsenic, resigal, oropimento, sandaraca, sulina, etc." by any chemist or other person, under pain of a fine of 1,000 ducats, one half of which went to the granaries and the other to the informer, as well as of other penalties.

The preparation of galenicals was carried out according to the works of Galen, Mesuë, Nicolas Myrepsos, Saladin, etc. During the Sixteenth Century the Most Serene Republic of Venice had the trade monopoly of medicaments throughout

the Mediterranean. The first tariff for medicaments was published at Venice in 1566, that is to say one year after the foundation of the Pharmaceutical College. Catalogues of medicaments and other tariffs are still to be seen in the Archives of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca and Corfu. The unit of weight was usually the dram (4 grams), less often the ounce (33 grams) and still less often the pound (450 grams). The monetary unit was the penny (sou).

Until 1790 prescriptions were written in Latin, but subsequently doctors were compelled to prescribe in Italian in a legible writing and in ink.

In the same year the Supervisor of Corfu, Battista Vitturi, ordered that an inspection of the pharmacies should be made every year by the Chief Doctors of the Town and of the Army, the Surgeon-in-Chief, a pharmacist and the Director of the Sanitary Department. Under the laws of the years 1643, 1692, 1760, 1763, 1768 and others, the sale of medicines by persons other than pharmacists was strictly forbidden and "quacks" were severely punished. Heavy fines were inflicted upon those who broke the law, one-half of which was given to the informer.

Medicines specially used in the Ionian Islands were not numerous and most of them were obtained from mediæval and

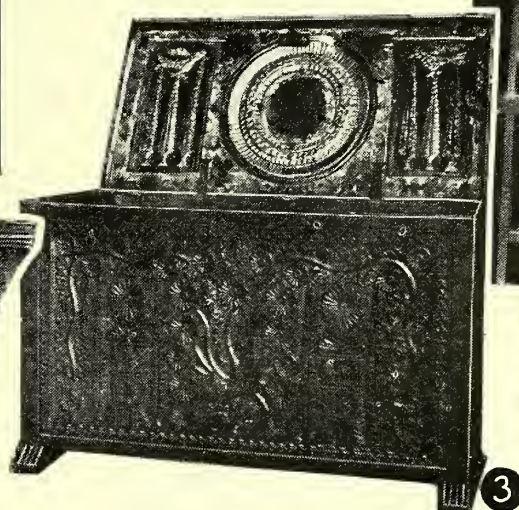
and Botany (1837) and the Italian, Frank Oreoli, for Physics (1836). The works of these professors available are "The Elements of Chemistry" (first part of S. Politis) and the "Elements of Botany" with a linguistic table by Ch. Lavranos (1850). The School of Pharmacy of the Ionian Academy was opened in 1831. The studies there lasted two years and the students wore a uniform consisting of a tunic, a blue cloak and an archaic hat.

The Ionian Academy also retained the Venetian custom of granting, one year before conferring the Decree of Licentiate in Pharmacy, a Certificate of "Under-Surgeon" which permitted the administration of First Aid, the application of ordinary cupping or bleeding and leeches, the use of enemas, etc.

Pharmaceutical legislation, which was not co-ordinated under the Venetians, became codified under English protection. In the first sitting of the VIII Century of the United State of the Ionian Islands held under the constitution of 1817, a Decree was issued on April 3-15, 1845, in the Greek, English and Italian languages in which everything that referred to medical policy and public hygiene was regulated. This Decree contains orders concerning (1) Persons who had the right freely



1. Corfu pharmacy, St. Maniarizi.
2. Bronze pharmacy mortars of 1719, Corfu.
3. XVII-Century portable pharmacy. Walnut box 70 x 45 x 60 cm. containing glass bottles, Zante.
4. XVI-XVII-Century pharmacy pots, Zante.
5. Lead-coloured stoneware mortar, with beak, for preparing fluid mixtures, Corfu.



popular books on medicine. Nowadays they have fallen into oblivion and are only found in historical studies.

There is no doubt that the most ancient pharmacies throughout Greece are to be found in the Ionian Islands. As already mentioned, pharmacists in the Islands came from the Universities and Faculties of Italy, and particularly of Venice, Bologna, Pisa, Padua and Naples and then from the Ionian Academy of Corfu which had come into existence in 1823 and ceased after the union of the Islands with Greece in 1865. Before the foundation of the Ionian Academy, licences in pharmacy were conferred by the Medical College of Corfu. Italian diplomas were drawn up in beautiful writing on parchment and were in book form. After the foundation in 1808, with the approbation of Napoleon I, of the Ionian Academy at Corfu, the capital of the Ionian Islands, pharmacists followed up their studies there under Greek professors. The most eminent amongst these professors were Theotokis for Physics, Jean Baptiste Delviniotis for Analytical Chemistry, Christophe Lavranos for Mineralogy, Geology and Botany and Athanase Politis for Chemistry, Toxicology and Pharmacy. We also find Spiridion Caysaitis, professor of Physics, Chemistry

to exercise the profession of a doctor, a pharmacist and a midwife. (2) The due exercise of medicine and surgery. (3) The shops of sellers of medicaments and the duties of such sellers, and (4) Interior public hygiene and its regulation. The third chapter contained the pharmaceutical legislation then in force. In 1814, after the battle of Waterloo and the occupation of the Ionian Islands, then under French dominion, by the English, whilst the French of the Emperor were besieged by the English at Corfu, Zante was the capital of the Ionian State. During that time and owing to the dearth of doctors who were occupied in the continuous wars, the English Government thought it advisable to give pharmacists the right to exercise the medical profession also.

The contemporary pharmacists of the Ionian Islands have not retained the traditional character of their predecessors. Pharmacy in the Ionian Islands supplies us with more documents revealing its evolution than that of all the rest of Greece. That is, no doubt, why those loyal Ionian pharmacists who have held to the tradition of their civilisation appear endowed with all the qualities demanded by their noble and philanthropic profession.

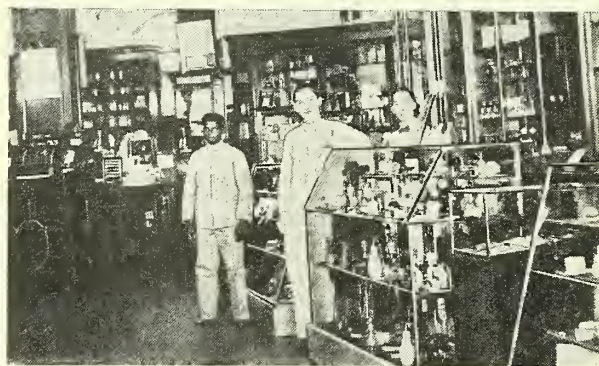
## "C. & D." Retail Price List

THE index figure for drug prices for the month of July advance 0.3, rising from 144.7 in June to 145.0 in July. In surgical dressings there was no change in prices, the index figure remaining at 136.2. The chief changes are:—

Cost			Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
102	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas .. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
13	oz.	Bismuthi citras .. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
21	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
19	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum ..	—	—	2 10	0 5
21	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
12	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
96	lb.	Bismuthi subnitrates .. ..	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
17	oz.	Caffeina .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
12	oz.	Caffeina benzoas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
12	oz.	Caffeina citras .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
33	oz.	Caffeina sodio-iodidum ..	—	—	4 10	0 9
42	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ .. ..	E	1 5	0 5	—
13	oz.	Theobrominae-sod. sal. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
8	oz.	Salol .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
66	dr.	Santoninum .. ..	per	gr.	0 3	9 6
11	oz.	Ol. limonis .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
10	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
9	oz.	Magnes. salicylas .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Liq. saponis æther meth. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—

## Medicines in Malaya

MALAYA is not an unpleasant place to live in, and the people are, on the whole, healthy. So far as medicines are concerned, the demand is principally for proprietary articles. The Malays are believers in the value of medical preparations, be they foreign or of their own concoction (herbs), and the tendency is to go in more for the Western article. The same applies to the Chinese, who constitute an important section both in number and in the trade of the country. They, however, also use considerable quantities of Chinese preparations, though they, too, are becoming more and more westernised and the Straits-born Chinese is most progressive.



A PHARMACY IN SINGAPORE

The European residents in Malaya buy proprietary medicines similar to those sold and advertised in the home markets. The sale of patent medicines depends almost entirely on how intensely they are advertised. All chemists sell them and many of the provision stores likewise stock the more popular brands. Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh are the centres of this trade. There are about a dozen European pharmacies and between 100 and 150 native establishments, mostly small and engaged in dispensing and selling proprietary lines.

## British Pharmaceuticals in Belgium

THE report on the Economic Conditions in Belgium in 1934, compiled by the resident Commercial Counsellor and published by the Department of Overseas Trade,\* contains the following observations on the sale of British pharmaceutical products and toilet and perfumery articles in Belgium.

The manufacture of patent pharmaceutical specialities has greatly increased in Belgium of late years. This does not refer to what are known as patent medicines depending for their sale chiefly on advertisement, but to scientifically prepared medicines resulting from laboratory research which are tried out by the medical profession and recommended by it for use in hospitals and by private patients. Most medicines of this class used in Belgium previously came from France and Germany, but their manufacture has now been developed here and it is hoped eventually to build up an export trade, in spite of the difficulties resulting from the restrictions imposed on the sale of these products by the regulations in force in most countries and the fact that their reputation must be established before any turnover is possible. Belgium is still, however, largely dependent on foreign countries for prepared medicines and pharmaceuticals and large quantities of these are imported, chiefly from France and Germany, but also from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Perfumery and toilet products have had a less favourable year, being luxury trades and the spending capacity of the public having considerably decreased. Here also Belgium imports most of her supplies, mainly from France, but imports from the United Kingdom increased during the period under review, and if general conditions improve United Kingdom producers should be able to extend their sales more. It may be said that, with the exception of certain heavy chemicals and fertilisers, in regard to which Belgium is already overproduced, there is always a demand for chemical and pharmaceutical products of good quality and United Kingdom goods which have an established reputation in this respect should certainly find a market.

### Favourable Conditions

In particular the possibilities of increasing United Kingdom trade in pharmaceutical, perfumery and toilet products are quite considerable. The reputation for quality and value that United Kingdom goods possess, coupled with the favour at present shown them, make the prospect of increasing the share of United Kingdom firms in this trade very good and the United Kingdom article can be rapidly popularised at much less cost than formerly. An error that many United Kingdom manufacturers make is to imagine that a product largely advertised and with a big sale in Great Britain should sell in Belgium with only a small fraction of the outlay, proportionate to its population, which is spent in Great Britain. On the other hand, several quite recent instances could be given of United Kingdom firms who, desirous of entering the Belgian market, have organised schemes on similar lines to those applied in the United Kingdom which have yielded satisfactory results in Belgium much more rapidly than those obtained by the same methods in the United Kingdom itself. In the matter of pharmaceutical specialities, which as a rule are very expensive, account must be taken of the purchasing power of the public and a number of foreign manufacturers have, owing to Customs duties and other taxation, found it advisable to concede their products instead of selling them through an agency. The slump has had the effect of establishing a selection by doctors, patients and buyers generally in favour of articles of superior quality, the lower grade specialities being replaced by a doctor's prescription at a lower cost. Thorough scientific organisation is required to introduce these products to the medical profession and British firms desirous of obtaining a sale for their medicines are recommended to make a serious study of the product they wish to recommend and not disperse their efforts by attempting to sell too many different goods at once.

\* H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values.

## 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, August 1

CONDITIONS, as might be expected, are generally quiet, a holiday tone prevailing in all sections. No price alterations have occurred in pharmaceutical chemicals, with the exception of standard silver, which increased during the week to 30½, but returned later to 30½. Possibilities of devaluation of the Dutch currency have almost disappeared since the recall of the former Premier, and no further changes, apart from fractional ones, have taken place in the Italian lire valuation.

### Crude Drugs

Business in a number of commodities has been quite fair for the holiday period. Inquiries for AGAR and TRAGACANTH, of the better grades, have been good, prices of the former showing an upward tendency. ALOES (Curacao and Cape) and SENNA remain firm, the latter quiet. Prices are firmer for BUCHU, CASCARA and SENEGA, reports suggesting possibility of slight scarcity in new season's CASCARA. On the other hand, easier prices obtain for Chinese CANTHARIDES, MENTHOL (K/S Brands) and Abyssinian BEESWAX. Some scarcity of CAMPHOR (slabs and tablets) is being experienced on spot, as well as of LYCOPodium. A good crop of Belgian CHAMOMILES is expected, and prices are being quoted for first packings.

### Essential Oils

Opinion seems general that early reports of shortness in the LAVENDER crop are being substantiated, and that nothing in the nature of "bargain" prices is to be expected. LEMON OIL, Sicilian, for shipment, is firmer. SPEARMINT is firm. STAR ANISE, for shipment, is easier, and prices for LEMONGRASS have also a downward tendency. Most recent reports of CITRONELLA suggest that that, too, will be easier. There is a pronounced scarcity of CASSIA on spot. The demand for Japanese PEPPERMINT has been good, both on the spot and near afloat, the latter in demand from Continental buyers. There has been rather more demand for ROSEMARY.

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	August 1	Value of the £
Amsterdam ...	Fl. to £	12·107	7·29	12/0½
Berlin ...	Mks. to £	20·43	12·28	12/0½
Brussels ...	Belgas to £	nominal	29·32	16/9
Copenhagen ...	Kr. to £	18·259	22·40	24/8
Lisbon ...	Esc. to £	110	110½	20/0½
Madrid ...	Ptas. to £	25·22½	36½	28/8
Milan ...	Lire to £	92·46	60½	13/0
Montreal ...	Dol. to £	4·86½	4·96½	20/4½
New York ...	Dol. to £	nominal	4·95½	20/4½
Oslo ...	Kr. to £	18·159	19·90½	21/11
Paris ...	Fr. to £	124·21	74½	12/0½
Prague ...	Kr. to £	164·25	119½	12/1½
Stockholm ...	Kr. to £	18·159	19·39½	21/4
Warsaw ...	Zloty to £	43·38	26½	12/1½
Zurich ...	Fr. to £	25·2115	15·15	12/0½

Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Little business. Spot offers at less than Convention prices, which are unchanged: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0½d.; two cwt., 18s. 5½d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10½d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE.—Demand is slow, with spot offers at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., as to quantity.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Market about steady. Moderate business at fairly keen prices: one cwt., 1s. 6½d., in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10½d., in 8-oz. tins, and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

BARBITONE.—Business dull, with sellers keen: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL.—Prices of 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. quoted, as to quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Fair demand; British makers' prices unchanged: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—No further change has occurred in the recently reduced scale of makers' prices, as follows:—

	Net Monthly Account	Net 14 days (a)			
		Under 8 lbs.	8 lbs. and under 28 lbs.	28 lbs. and under 1 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt. (b)
	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	
Carbonate ... ..	8 0	6 9	6 3	6 0	
Citrate ... ..	11 3	10 0	9 6	9 3	
Nitrate Cryst. ... ..	6 3	5 0	4 6	4 3	
Oxide ... ..	12 0	10 9	10 3	10 0	
Salicylate ... ..	9 6	8 3	7 9	7 6	
Subchloride ... ..	11 10	10 7	10 1	9 10	
Subgallate ... ..	9 2	7 11	7 5	7 2	
Subnitrate ... ..	7 3	6 0	5 6	5 3	

(a) If sold on monthly account, 3d. per lb. extra is to be charged. (b) Contracts are booked for 1 cwt. and upwards for delivery over 3 months and are subject to a rise and fall clause. A rebate of 3d. per lb. is allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt. salts (assorted if required), provided delivery is completed within three months. All deliveries ex contract are sold on net cash 14 days terms. Previous price alteration, October 9, 1934.

BROMIDES.—Limited business at agreed scale of prices: ammonium, not less than five cwt., 1s. 9d.; one cwt., 1s. 10d.; 28 lb., 2s. 1d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium B.P. crystals, and granular, not less than five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., not less than five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb., net, without engagement. Special prices for large quantities.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Rates unchanged; business dull: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Business quiet, although market is competitive: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2½d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Prices continue firm, British makers quoting 11½d. per lb.; less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material unchanged.

COCAINE.—Makers' scales of prices for home consumption are as recorded last week. Export prices vary as to destination.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Prices remain firm, with business steady. British makers quote 79s. per cwt. for 99 to 100 per cent., less 2½ per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices keen for imported material.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Business unimportant. Bulk quantities in 25 kilo demijohns, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. Smaller packings, 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 3d.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—Prices for Continental material to come forward: 28-lb. jars, 10s. 0½d.; 14-lb. jars, 10s. 2½d.; 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 8½d. per lb., ex store. Liquid: 28-lb. demijohns, 9s. 6½d.; 14-lb., demijohns, 9s. 9½d.; 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 0½d. per lb., ex warehouse.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Continental prices are unchanged: one cwt., 11s.; smaller parcels, 11s. 3½d. per lb.; spot offers at well under these figures.

HEXAMINE.—Market quiet at former prices: B.P. powder, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.; free-running crystals, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, two cwt., 1s. 7½d.; one cwt., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

IODIDES.—Makers' scale of prices are being maintained: Potassium Iodide, B.P., one cwt., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 2d.; 14 lb., 5s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 8d.; 4 lb., 6s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Market about steady: quantities in carboys, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Market steady at makers' scales of prices: chloride, B.P., one cwt., 4s. 9d.; less than one cwt., 4s. 10d. per lb. Metal prices unchanged.

**PHENACETIN.**—Prices remain low and competitive. Business unimportant: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 9½d. to 3s. per lb.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN.**—Very quiet, with prices keen: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

**PHENYL ETHYL BARBITURIC.**—Business about average. Dealers are quoting 26s. to 27s. 6d. per lb., in 2-lb. bottles.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.**—**AMIDOL.**—28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 8s. 3d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 11s. 9d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles. **CHLORQUINOL.**—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. **GLYCIN.**—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. **HYDROQUINONE.**—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. **METOL.**—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 9d.; 3 lb., 11s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. **ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).**—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. **GOLD CHLORIDE.**—15-grain tubes, 51s. 6d. per doz. **MAGNESIUM POWDER.**—10s. per lb. **PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR.**—8s. 6d. per lb. **POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.**—14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d. per lb. **POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.**—1 cwt, 7½d.; 28 lb., 8d.; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. per lb. **PYROGALLIC ACID.**—28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 6d.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; under 7 lb., 8s. 9d. per lb. **SODIUM CARBONATE (RECRYST).**—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. **SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, CUBE, CRYST.**—5 cwt., 16s. 3d.; 1 cwt., 18s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. **SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).**—7 lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d. per lb. **SODIUM SULPHITE.**—5 cwt., 17s. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 20s. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s.; 28 lb. for 7s.

**PIPERAZINE.**—Continental makers' prices continue at the recent reduction, as follows: in 8-oz. bottles, 11 lb., 53s. 4½d.; 2 lb., 54s. 9½d.; less, 56s. 3d. per lb., ex warehouse. In 1-oz. bottles, 11 lb., 61s. 10d.; 2 lb., 63s. 3d.; less, 64s. 9d. per lb., ex warehouse.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).**—A fair business is being done in small parcels, prices remaining firm at: spot, five cwt., 9½d.; one cwt., 10d. per lb., in drums; druggists' parcels from 10½d. to 1s. per lb.

**QUININE SALTS.**—Convention prices are being maintained: sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8½d.; salicylate, 2s. 9½d.; hydrochlor, 2s. 7½d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10½d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7½d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10½d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10½d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free; smaller packing extra.

**RESORCIN.**—Home makers' scale of prices continues to be quoted for this market: crystals, one cwt., 4s. 11d.; 56 lb., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 1d.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., 6s. per lb.

**SACCHARIN.**—The Convention price for 550 is steady at 37s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, with rebates for quantities.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).**—Market dull, with prices steady: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 11d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

**SALOL.**—Business light. Prices steady at: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. 6d.; one cwt., 3s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 3s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb.; powder, 2d. per lb. extra.

**SANTONIN.**—Convention prices continue to be quoted for supplies in first hand: 50 kilos., £30 7s. 6d.; 25 kilos., £30 15s.; 10 kilos., £31; 3 kilos., £31 10s.; 1 kilo., £33 10s.; ½ kilo., £35 per kilo. Buyers might secure a fair discount on supplies in second-hand.

**SILVER NITRATE.**—Makers' prices: 1 oz., 2s. 6d.; 2 to 24 oz., 2s. 2½d.; 25 to 49 oz., 2s. 17½d. per oz. Standard silver, 30½d. per oz.

**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.**—Former prices still quoted. Business light: spot, one cwt., 15s. 9d.; 28 lb., 16s.; 14 lb., 16s. 3d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 17s. per lb.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Slow demand, with quoted prices unchanged: home trade, powder, five cwt., 1s. 8½d.; one cwt., 15s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

**SULFONAL.**—Business quiet, market about steady: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5½d.; one cwt., 15s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 7½d. per lb.

**TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).**—Average seasonal business. British material quoted at about 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

**THIOBROMINE.**—Recently advanced prices of Continental makers still hold: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6½d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

**THYMOL.**—Quoted unchanged: synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 5s. 9d.; 56 lb., 5s. 11½d.; 28 lb., 6s. 3½d.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 3d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 9s.; 14 lb., 10s. per lb.

**VANILLIN.**—Convention scale of prices is maintained: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

## Crude Drugs, etc.

**ACONITE ROOT.**—*Napellus*, quoted at 62s. 6d. per lb.

**AGAR.**—The demand for both spot and shipment has been good, prices showing a tendency to improve: spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 7½d.; No. 2, 2s. 5½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 5½d.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 3½d., No. 2, 2s. 1½d., Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

**ALOES.**—Curaçao continues to be firmly held: spot, 95s. to 100s. per cwt.; one offer for shipment was reported at 82s. 6d., c.i.f. Cape, unchanged. Spot, up to 55s. (supplies limited); shipment about 48s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**ANTIMONY.**—Chinese crude for shipment, £27 10s., c.i.f. English regulus at £74 to £75.

**BALSAMS.**—Market very quiet. *Tolu*, 1s. 4d.; *Canada*, 2s. 10½d. per lb., spot. *Peru*, 5s. 3d., spot, duty paid.

**BELLADONNA.**—Inquiry has been small. Leaves are quoted at up to 62s. 6d. per cwt.; root at 55s. to 60s., spot.

**BISMUTH METAL.**—The controlled price remains at 3s. 6d. per lb.

**BUCHU.**—The market has been rather firmer, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. being asked for rounds and 1s. 1d. for ovals, both prices on spot.

**CAMPHOR.**—Japanese supplies have been temporarily short on spot, both slabs and tablets being scarce. Spot, slabs, 2s. 1d.; flowers, 2s. 1½d.; tablets, quoted at 2s. 4½d.; shipment, slabs, 1s. 9½d.; flowers, 1s. 10d.; tablets, 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined: flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz. and ¾ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special contract prices for quantities.

**CANTHARIDES.**—Business very slow. Russian, 6s. 4½d. per lb. for small lots; Chinese, prices rather lower at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., spot.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Cables from the coast speak of difficulty in securing supplies. A price of 33s. 6d. is mentioned for car-load lots. Spot, 1934, peel, 37s. 6d.; 1933, 40s.; 1932, 45s. per cwt., in small parcels.

**CHAMOMILES.**—A good crop is likely, the weather having been very favourable. First pickings, Belgian, are quoted at 150s., c.i.f. Old crop, on spot, 155s. to 175s. per cwt., as to quality.

**CLOVES.**—Quiet, with prices steady. Market steady. Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, August-September, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, 6½d., in bond, shipment, July-August; sellers, 6d., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended July 27 were *nil*, and the deliveries 5, leaving a stock of 2,922. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 2,328 and the deliveries 2,500. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended July 27 were *nil*, and the deliveries 10, leaving a stock of 1,905. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been 2,865 and the deliveries 1,207 packages.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—Shipment is easier. Halves, August, 21s.; September, 20s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f. Spot, fine, 23s.; medium, 23s. per cwt.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Bergen reports the market fully steady, Norwegian manufacturers holding for firm rates. Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 90s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Spot, in small lots, 135s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Unchanged. Spot, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., as to ether extract. Shipment, 11d. per lb., c.i.f., for 17 per cent. ether extract.

**ERGOT.**—Steady consuming demand. Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Portuguese, 1s. 6d. per lb.

**GENTIAN.**—The demand continues steady, 36s. for French (whole root) quoted by dealers.

**GINGER.**—Market quiet. West African, spot, 35s.; for arrival, 32s., c.i.f. Jamaica, small grinding, 67s. 6d. to 100s. for bold in barrels, spot.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Market steady. Spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 45s. 3d.; bleached, No. 1, 85s.; extra, 92s. 6d.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HENBANE.**—New crop, to arrive, quoted at 75s. to 80s., landed.

**HYDRASTIS.**—Prices continue steady. Spot, quoted at 8s. 6d.; shipment, 8s. 3d. c.i.f., firm.

**IPECACUANHA.**—The position remains unchanged, with purchasers few, and stocks very low. Matto Grosso 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per lb., for small quantities.

**LAVENDER FLOWERS.**—165s. per cwt., to arrive, quoted for new crop, French flowers.

**LIQUORICE ROOT.**—Business dull, with prices unchanged. Natural root valued at about £12 per ton; decorticated at 47s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

**LYCOPODIUM.**—Stocks are scarce, small lots fetching 4s. per kilo. on spot.

**MENTHOL.**—On the quiet side. K/S brands, spot, 11s. 3d.; in bond, 9s. 9d.; afloat, 9s. 7½d.; shipment, July-August, 9s. 3d.

**MERCURY.**—The Spanish-Italian group report their shipment price is unchanged at 56 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. On spot, in small lots, 41 9s. per bottle, ex store.

**OPIMUM.**—Conditions quiet, prices unchanged, sellers continuing to ask 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

**PEPPER.**—Business is quiet. Lampong, 3d. in bond, spot. Shipment, August-October, 2½d.; October-December, 2¾d. per lb., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, August-October, 44s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.**—Prices firmer. Spot, 3½d.; August-September, 29s., c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.**—A steady consuming demand continues. Small lots from store are going slowly at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., as to quality. There are no offers for shipment, Shensi or Canton. Rough-round, several good parcels: all pink, 1s. 4d.; two-thirds pink, 1s. 3d.

**RUBBER.**—Moderate business. Opened firm ¼d. up, and remained steady. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 5½d.; August, 5½d.; September, 5½d.; October-December, 5½d.; January-March, 6½d.; April-June, 6½d.

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Bulgarian, 32s. 6d.; Spanish, 67s. 6d., spot, duty paid. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch, 33s. to 33s. 6d., spot, duty paid.; 25s. 6d., f.o.b., Holland. **CORIANDER.**—Market quiet; old crop, spot, quoted at 13s., duty paid. New crop for shipment offered at 11s., c.i.f. **CUMIN.**—Morocco, spot, 52s. 6d., duty paid. New crop for prompt shipment, 44s., c.i.f. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, spot, 13s., duty paid. Shipment, 10s., c.i.f. **MUSTARD.**—English, 23s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—Fair business has been transacted. Spot, firmer at about 1s. 4d. per lb.; possibly some still available at less. Shipment, August-September (new crop), firmer at about 1s. 3½d., c.i.f.

**SENNA.**—The market has been rather quiet this week, but quotations remain firm at the rates detailed in last week's report.

**SHELLAC.**—Market quiet but steadier. TN, for delivery, August, 46s. 6d. paid; for arrival, August-September, 51s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**SQUILL.**—Small parcels of fair white continue to fetch about 25s. per cwt.

**TRAGACANTH.**—The demand for market whites and seconds continues good, prices remaining at £18 to £23 per cwt. Business is slow in the lower industrial qualities, prices of which range from 60s. to 90s. per cwt.

**VALERIAN.**—77s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted for small parcels.

**WAX.**—**BEES'.** Continues to be very steady. Abyssinian, spot, 110s.; shipment, 96s., c.i.f. Benguella, in bond, 115s.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 112s. 6d.; shipment, 97s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 110s.; shipment, 103s., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA.**—Steady. No change in prices. Fatty grey, 167s. 6d.; shipment, July-August, 162s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, 155s.; shipment, July-August, 154s., c.i.f. Primeira, 220s.; shipment, July-August, 192s. 6d. c.i.f. Mediana, 210s.; shipment, July-August, 180s. per cwt., c.i.f.

### Essential Oils, etc.

**BUSINESS** has been moderate this week. There has been rather more demand for peppermint. Anise is easier, and cassia, shipment, weaker. Citronella, both Java and Ceylon, have been subject to changes during the week. Clove has been firmer, with rather more business.

**ANISE (STAR).**—Rather quiet, with shipment again easier: spot, "Red Ship," in leads, 2s. 4d.; in tins, 2s. 2½d.; in drums, 2s. 2d.; shipment, in leads, 2s.; in tins, 1s. 10d.; in drums, 1s. 9½d. per lb., c.i.f.

**BAV.**—Business slow. Prices of 5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d. per lb., spot, for 49 to 50 per cent. are being quoted.

**BENZYL ACETATE.**—Continues steady at the reductions recently noticed, as follows: ten cwt., 1s. 3½d.; 5 cwt., 1s. 3½d.; one cwt., 1s. 4d.; 56 lb., 1s. 4½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 8d. per lb., delivered.

**BERGAMOT.**—Prices steady, with fair inquiry: spot, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity and quality; shipment, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 5d., c.i.f., as to brand.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Brazilian remains at about 5s. 9d., spot, although better offers might perhaps be obtained. Shipment: Brazilian, 5s. 6d.; Cayenne, 10s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CAJUPUT.**—Buying about normal for the period: on spot, green, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity; B.P., 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.

**CANANGA.**—Spot and shipment prices continue firm, with unimportant buying. Spot, 13s. 5d. to 14s. per lb.; shipment, about 11s. 3d., c.i.f.

**CARAWAY.**—Market quiet, with prices unchanged. Dutch rectified, 10s.; crude, 9s. 6d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

**CASSIA.**—Stocks are rather scarce on spot, at 5s. 6d. nominal. Shipment is a little easier at 4s. 3d. per lb., in drums, c.i.f.

**CEDARWOOD.**—Inquiries about normal. Prices continue keen. African and American, spot, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. for small quantities; in drums, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

**CINNAMON LEAF.**—Shipment market continues easy, quantities being offered at 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. On spot, 2s. 6½d. is asked for drums.

**CITRONELLA.**—During the week the shipment price for Java oil weakened again to below 1s., but strengthened later to about 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. Ceylon shipment has shown a tendency to weaken latterly to 10½d., c.i.f., in bulk quantities; spot, drums, 1s. 1½d.; smaller packings, 1s. 4d. per lb.

**CLOVE.**—Shipment prices are slightly firmer, and business is stated to be quite good. Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s.; smaller packings, up to 3s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Unchanged from last week. Small quantities on spot are fetching quite good prices. Australian, in quantities, 70 to 75 per cent., 11½d. to 1s.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., landed.

**GERANIUM.**—Algerian prices are reported as approaching Bourbon again. Bourbon, shipment up to 20s. 6d., c.i.f. Some inquiries for spot, with Bourbon from 21s. to 22s. 9d. per lb., as to quality. Small quantities of new crop Kenya oil are still being offered on spot.

**GINGERGRASS.**—Shipment remains steady at 4s. 3d., c.i.f., with spot rather firmer at 4s. 11d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quality.

**HO (SHUI).**—Some inquiry. Prices remain keen. Spot, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

**JUNIPER BERRY.**—A quiet market. The finest oil is fetching up to 4s. 7½d., good quality about 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

**LAVENDER.**—Little further information is available as to the new crop, although the impression is general that prices will be well maintained. Prices quoted last week are unchanged, namely 25s. to 30s. per lb. for Mont Blanc, 38 to 40 per cent.

**LEMON.**—Business is rather less than might be expected for the period. Shipment prices for Sicilian show a definite tendency to become firmer, some offers up to 6s. 6d. being reported. 6s. per lb., c.i.f., seems an average price. On spot, good quality oil stands about 5s. 6d. per lb. No change is reported in Californian oil, which is rather quiet. Large drums, 3s. 0½d.; small drums, 3s. 1d. per lb., spot. Cold-pressed is quoted afloat at 4s. 2½d. per lb., landed.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Business has been rather quiet, prices showing a downward tendency. There is little on spot at 2s. 9d. per lb. Shipment, about 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

**LIME.**—Inquiries are moderate, with prices steady. Spot, about 24s. per lb. Shipment, 22s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for West Indian distilled, in quantity.

**MANDARIN.**—Little inquiry for shipment, prices remaining high. On spot, 16s. per lb. is quoted for small quantities.

**NEROLI.**—Business is insignificant at the moment. Shipment prices for new crop, 13s. to 18s. 9d. per oz., landed and duty paid, according to quality.

**NUJMEG.**—Inquiries are very modest, with prices for English and American oils steady at 5s. to 5s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

**ORANGE.**—Business is on the quiet side, Sicilian particularly so, with prices, both spot and forward, more or less nominal at 10s. 6d. per lb. French Guinea, on spot, is quoted at upwards of 3s. for drums, smaller lots reaching as high as 3s. 5d. Californian is steady, with a few inquiries. One case, 2s. 6½d.; two or more cases, 2s. 4d.; drums, 2s. 3d. per lb., spot.

**PALMAROSA.**—Market dull. Spot, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d.; shipment, about 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**PATCHOULI.**—Spot market quite unimportant. Singapore quoted in the region of 10s. 6d. per lb.

**PEPPERMINT.**—During the week the demand has been quite good. Spot, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb., as to brand. A demand from the Continent for near afloat at 3s. 8d. has also been experienced. Shipment, October-December, 3s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. The position for Japanese and American oils is unchanged.

**PETITGRAIN.**—Business is not important, prices steady. Spot, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.; shipment, 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

**ROSEMARY.**—Rather more inquiry reported. Shipment, about 1s. 9½d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 2d. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—Prices remain steady at 4s. per lb. for a good natural oil, with business dull. Cheaper prices obtain for the artificial.

**SPEARMINT.**—Moderate business spot and forward, market steady: spot, 8s. 9d. to 9s.; shipment, 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Some brands may be slightly cheaper.

**SPIKE.**—No very definite information is yet available. A price of 4s. 7½d. per lb., landed, has been indicated for Spanish. Business is unimportant at the present time.

**WINTERGREEN.**—Little business reported. Spot prices of 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. are quoted for small parcels.

**WORMSEED.**—Last week's prices remain unchanged: spot, 9s. 6d.; shipment, 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

# Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

## The Draft Poisons Rules

SIR,—I find it somewhat difficult to understand the position which you wish finally to take up with regard to the Draft Poisons Rules. In your editorial of July 20 you write: "It is difficult to see how in the face of growing opposition the recommendations of the Poisons Board can be agreed to by the Home Secretary as they stand." In your issue of July 27 you appear to deprecate what seems to me to be the very reasonable contention of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" in its issue of July 20 that it is illogical to accept membership of the Institute of Chemistry as qualification under the Rules and to refuse the obviously higher qualification in chemistry possessed by a D.Sc. of London University who takes chemistry as his principal subject. In answer to a Parliamentary question put by me (Hansard, July 17, 1935), asking the Home Secretary to add to his categories of authorised persons "persons qualified by the possession of degrees testifying competency in chemistry issued by accredited British universities without being required to seek membership of the Institute of Chemistry," Sir John Simon replied that his final decisions would have to "await the expiration of the period during which the Draft Rules were open for representations," and promised that "all such representations would be most carefully considered." In a letter received by me yesterday Sir John clarifies the position in a statement which he gives me permission to quote. He writes:—

"The proposed rule applies only to the manufacture of medicinal preparations in which one or more of the ingredients is a poison, and not to the manufacture of any poisons or other substances contained in the preparation."

This interpretation, it seems to me, restricts the application of Rule 27 (Appendix 2 of the Report of the Poisons Board) to the compounding of pharmaceutical preparations, or dispensing, and if that is in fact the official ruling the Poisons Board report has obviously been seriously misunderstood. For that very limited application of the rule only three categories of authorised persons would seem to be essentially necessary: (i) registered pharmacists, (ii) registered medical practitioners (for it would be clearly impossible to deprive that class of its right to make up its own prescriptions), and (iii) a third category including, in accordance with Section 23 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933, persons possessing certain qualifications in chemistry. If, as in the present Draft Rule, membership of the Institute of Chemistry, *ipso facto*, constitutes qualification, it is, as I think your earlier editorial implied, impossible to resist the even stronger claims as qualifications in chemistry of degrees from accredited British universities indicating a greatly superior standard of chemical knowledge. The arguments relied upon by the Poisons Board (Section 65 of the report) for their rejection of university degrees as qualifications *per se* have been demonstrated by myself and others to be fallacious. Several universities besides my own University of London have already made official representations to the Home Secretary protesting against this rejection. Second thoughts are not always best, and I think your editorial of July 20 gives a more probable prognostication of the action ultimately to be taken by the Home Secretary than your second editorial of July 27 seems to suggest.—I am, etc.,

E. GRAHAM-LITTLE.

House of Commons, July 27.

[Editorial comment on p. 155.]

## Scottish Chamomiles

SIR,—Though I have not a very good memory of current or recent events, I have quite a vivid recollection of many of the incidents that took my fancy seventy years ago, and one of these was that if any member of the family suffered from headache a cup of chamomile tea was at once provided. I suppose it was the nasty taste of the tea that impressed the dose on my memory. I am very much interested to notice that my friend

Mr. Rutherford Hill has drawn attention to the fact that it was not matricaria that Queen Victoria used, but the good old single chamomile flowers (*C. & D.*, July 27, p. 138). I recall quite well, too, that in my apprentice days I was much struck with the fact that the chamomile flowers we sold were different from those of my boyhood's days which were grown in the garden of our home. On investigating the cause of the difference I found that the little matter of price might account for it. On referring to my "Pharmacographia" (second edition, 1879) which I studied for my "Major," I find that home chamomiles were "about £9 per cwt. and foreign worth about £3 to £4, the so-called *common chamomile* of the Germans," which Flückiger and Hanbury say were matricaria. I am quite sure, however, that Davidson & Kay would not handle this substitute, nor would my own employer. Doubtless the larger flowers would be those cultivated at Mitcham, as mentioned in "Pharmacographia," which states that the flowers esteemed in trade are those of "large size, very double and of a good white." Incidentally, I may remark that the index in my "Pharmacographia" has an erratum mark, made long ago in my own handwriting. It occurs on p. 789, where *Matricaria chamomilla* is referred to as being on pp. 358 and 386; the correct figures are 384 and 386. By the way, is chamomile tea ever given or prescribed in these days? Or is chamomile simply used as a poultice?—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS MABEN.

London, S.E.

## Different Terms and Conditions Needed

SIR,—The letter in your correspondence columns in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 27 on the question of terms for quantity parcels is a very timely one and of particular value to firms like ourselves, who, as manufacturers, can only supply our goods to the pharmacist through the wholesale trade. We have made further inquiries, and as they confirm the view of your correspondent we have decided to introduce, with our annual bonus offer in the autumn on Howards' aspirin tablets, a small quantity parcel with a proportionate special bonus which will meet the condition stated in the above letter. We should like to thank your correspondent and yourselves for bringing up a subject which is of considerable importance to the trade.

Yours faithfully,

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.,

H. LLOYD HOWARD, Director.

Ilford.

## The Penny Trade

SIR,—However much we may deplore the attitude induced by the "penny complex" it is fairly evident that it has come to stay. In most districts we find chemists breaking bulk of many proprietaries, which were never sold in this way before, and selling one or two doses at a time, a method which has been accelerated by the introduction of penny screws of tablets and pills by some manufacturers, and this is also extended to non-proprietary articles, such as glycerin suppositories, etc. In very poor neighbourhoods one can understand that the chemist has not much option in the matter; poor people are compelled to live from hand to mouth because they have not sufficient money at any one moment to buy otherwise. In better districts there is not this necessity; but a customer who wants to use one only of some article does not wish to buy a dozen or a box, the remainder being put on one side and wasted. Another problem the chemist has to face is the competition of other traders; there are estimated to be nine unqualified vendors holding patent-medicine licences to every chemist, and if the chemist refuses to sell the penny or two-penny packs the manufacturers have a ready and much larger outlet. It must be remembered that the chemist's expenses are usually on a higher scale than those of these other shops.

Faithfully yours,

DENARIUS (29/7).

### Restriction of Legitimate Trading

SIR,—“Cut Price” (*C. & D.*, July 20, p. 111) complains that certain manufacturers confine their supplies to agencies, and states that in spite of this he can get their goods, which he sells at cut prices. It does not appear to have occurred to him that this is one reason why manufacturers select special agents, as they do not wish their advertised prices to be cut. Whether the private pharmacist gets the same protection as the multiple firms I cannot say, but in my experience I have found that the big firms in my locality always adhere to the minimum retail prices where these are protected either by the P.A.T.A. or by a private scheme, whereas it is the obstinate individual proprietor who is the thorn in the flesh and starts the cutting game on the excuse that the line is cut in the market or by some small outside trader. In this respect the ethical discipline demanded by “Common Sense” would be very useful if it could be enforced. Recently, when passing through a large town, a pharmacy was pointed out to me as belonging to one of the local pharmaceutical stalwarts; across the window was a strip “Get your 2d. — here.” If this attitude is to dictate our trade policy in the future, then truly pharmacy has reached its lowest level as a trade in cheap proprietaries.—Faithfully yours,

PENNUTH (22/7).

### Dispensing at Tariff Rates

SIR,—I have often considered the point raised by “Dispensary” (*C. & D.*, June 29, p. 833) that N.H.I. dispensing should be regarded as a means of getting people into the shop, and I have come to the conclusion that in practice it is just about as profitable as giving change for 6d. I started on the presumption that in my middle-class district there must be at least one person in nearly every household who is on the panel, and if they brought their panel work they would consequently bring their other custom. Actually I found that practically a panel customer was a panel customer and no more. At one time I took a count of how many panel customers bought some item at the counter while waiting for a script to be dispensed; the number was negligible, somewhere about one in thirty. The other side of the question showed that in the evening panel practice is really obstructive to counter trade; there are few chemists who can spare the space to devote a separate portion of the shop to insured persons. The experience of chemists situated in some of the industrial areas hit by the slump would shed some light on this question.—Faithfully yours,

NOBSTRUCT (1/7).

## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among “C. & D.” readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

### *Greasy Mortars and Easy Stoppers*

I have found the following method useful for cleaning greasy mortars and slabs:—A little sawdust first to remove the rough grease; afterwards a swab of cheap cotton-wool soaked in spt. vini meth. makes a perfect finish. For glass stoppers, vaseline smeared lightly around the barrel of the stopper prevents the stopper from sticking or jumping out, and preserves tinctures and spirituous preparations from evaporation. If all the wholesalers would adopt this plan for mineral acid bottle stoppers it would be a real boon.—F. W. Dodds, Crumlin, co. Antrim.

### *Choice of Insurance Chemist*

It is difficult to see how any doctor can be prevented from recommending a particular chemist, indirectly if not directly. Theoretically in the case of insurance prescriptions this practice is not allowed, but some particulars given in the *C. & D.* of July 6 (p. 46) show incidentally that it can be done. If a doctor can prescribe anything he considers necessary for the patient, and there is no authority to decide whether the medicine ordered is necessary or not, then he can order “Lin. Stim. (Blank)” or anything else with a fancy title, well knowing that it can only be obtained at the pharmacy he wishes to recommend. In justice to medical men it must be said that this kind of action is rare in this country.—Cardum (22/7).

### *Poisons and Penalties*

In “Poisons and Penalties” by “Scrutator” (*C. & D.*, July 20, p. 105) it is stated that the business pharmacist has no choice in regard to the part undertaken by him in retailing poisons. Are we to understand by this that the retail chemist cannot refuse a sale of any poison to a customer provided the necessary regulations are complied with? If this is the correct interpretation of the rules, then in the example given, if a customer asks for a barbiturate, the chemist is compelled by law to request him to go to a doctor, get a prescription written out with the correct details, bring it back to the chemist, who is then legally obliged to dispense it. If this is so it brings an entirely new situation into pharmacy, and removes the last vestige of the pharmacist's independent action or judgment.—Unquixotic (23/7).

## Dispensing Notes

### Preventing a Change of Colour

SIR,—I am experiencing difficulty with a mixture which should, in the customer's view, remain white for two or three weeks. My mixture turns quite brown in one day.

Guaiacol. carb. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Potass. iodid. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. trag. co. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. menth. pip. ...	...	...	ad	3viii.

[Potassium iodide is so sensitive to water that it begins to decompose at once. No analyst, in fact, can keep his solution of potassium iodide overnight. We have therefore some free iodine and guaiacol carbonate. A typical result of oxidation of a phenol (e.g., guaiacol) is a pink coloration. The compounds formed are complex and various. Addition of a few grains of sodium or potassium bicarbonate will delay the action, and, we think, be a perfectly legitimate addition.]

### A Variable Product

T. D. (20/6) inquires what is the correct method of dispensing the following prescription? His result was yellow when, according to the customer, it should be white.

Zinci sulph. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Pot. sulphurat. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. vin. indust. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ...	...	...	ad	3j.
Mitte				3vj.

[This preparation should be dispensed by making two solutions: (1) Zinci sulph. and water. (2) Potass. sulphurata and water. Pour (1) into (2), stir well, and finally add the alcohol and again stir. Allow to stand a short time and bottle. If made in the bottle, the heat of the alcohol and water will probably empty the bottle readily. The reaction is the instantaneous formation of zinc sulphide. The finished product is a creamy white fluid with a bluey white colour. Pot. sulphurata varies very much, but a yellow product should not have resulted in any case. The supernatant liquid is slightly mauve in colour on standing.]

### A Conflict of Solubilities

E. W. (16/5), in dispensing the following paint, dissolved the iodine in the acetic ether, added the glycerin and used a “Shake the Bottle” label. The medical man suggested there was a better way of dispensing it.

Iodi ...	...	...	...	gr. v.
Æther. acetic. ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin ...	...	...	ad	3i.

[The mixture of iodine, acetic ether and glycerin is an old favourite throat paint. It has been discussed many times in these columns, and has had the honour also of being copied from the *C. & D.* into the “Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy” (Vol. II, 1929, p. 639). Acetic ether dissolves 12.39 per cent. of its weight of iodine at 10° to 12° C practically 1 in 8 w/v or 1 in 9 w/v. But iodine is soluble only 1-65 in glycerin. Your method is the correct one, to dissolve the iodine in acetic ether, and then to this add the glycerin, giving it a violent shake. It must certainly be labelled “Shake the bottle.”]

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*C. R. (Burma) (19/78).*—**PERFUMES FOR TOILET PRODUCTS.**—The powder you sent appears to be perfumed with a mixture of artificial amber and artificial musk, with a little vanillin and coumarin. There is also present a trace of patchouli. A satisfactory narcissus perfume is:—

Paracresol acetate	..	..	..	50
Linalol	..	..	..	300
Terpineol	..	..	..	200
Petitgrain	..	..	..	100
Phenylacetic aldehyde	..	..	..	150

This can be cheapened by using bromostysolene in place of phenylacetic aldehyde.

*B. P. C. (23/75).*—**SPECTACLE LENS POLISH.**—We suggest that you try the following formula which is taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" Vol. II:—

Coconut-oil soap	..	..	..	100 parts
Tripoli	..	..	..	10 parts
Alum	..	..	..	5 parts
Cream of tartar	..	..	..	5 parts
Water	..	..	..	a sufficiency

Boil the soap with sufficient water to produce a jelly, then add with constant stirring the other ingredients, which should have been previously mixed and sifted. Pour, while hot, into shallow tin moulds. For cleaning, moisten the glass, apply the paste and polish with a soft rag. This formula is that of a preparation intended for preventing the steaming of windows and lenses and will probably meet your requirements. An alternative preparation is:—

Potassium oleate	..	..	..	2 oz.
Glycerin	..	..	..	1 oz.
Oil of turpentine	..	..	..	1 dr.

Melt the potassium oleate and glycerin together on a water bath, then add the oil of turpentine. If the paste is too thick it may be thinned by the addition of more glycerin.

*M. I. (23/75).*—**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Neatsfoot oil is prepared by boiling the feet of cattle with water and the oil is skimmed off from time to time by means of suitable skimmers. It is made on a large scale in South America in the same way, the oil being skimmed off, filtered roughly through a fine wire screen, separated from water as far as possible, and then run into vessels provided with closed steam coils. This is with the view of driving off the remainder of the water, and at the same time organic impurities such as albumin become coagulated. The dried oil is finally obtained in a perfectly limpid state by filtering. Owing to its high cost neatsfoot oil in this country is very often diluted with vegetable oils which, of course, are easily detected. When properly prepared, neatsfoot oil contains only a very small quantity of free fatty acid and on standing the oil deposits stearine which is sometimes removed by filtering at a low temperature. This is done when the neatsfoot oil is intended for use in the leather industry.

*H. W. A. (19/79).*—**CUTICLE SKIN CREAM.**—The following is a formula of the type you require:—

Yellow soft paraffin (pale)	..	..	..	1½ oz.
Deodorised coconut oil	..	..	..	1 oz.
Hard paraffin	..	..	..	1 dr.
Stearic acid	..	..	..	2 dr.
Lanolin	..	..	..	1 dr.
Water	..	..	..	2 dr.
Borax	..	..	..	5 gr.

*C. W. L. (20/75).*—**DISCOUNTS IN BOOK-KEEPING.**—It is not necessary to show discounts in your accounts. As to whether it appears or not depends entirely upon the method of book-keeping. For example, if a purchase day book and bought ledger is kept, the gross cost (i.e. invoice price) of the goods bought appears in the ledger. When the account is paid and is subject to a discount, the discount column of the cash book comes into use because the ledger account has to be debited with the amount of the discount to square the ledger account. At the end of the financial year purchases show gross in the trading account and discounts received show as a credit in the profit and loss account. If it can be said to be an advantage

to be able to say what the gross and net cost of the goods bought amounts to for the year, this method gives it. The other method is that no entry appears in the books until the cheque docket is entered into the cash book—the entry is then posted to purchases in the amount of the cheque drawn and thus appears net, and the necessity of showing discount is avoided. If a fairly big account is running, it is preferable to adopt the former method, although more book-keeping is involved.

*D. M. G. (24/78).*—**POWDER FOR TROTTERING HORSES.**—This contains caffeine citrate as the essential component, with an excess of citric acid. No material matter, sugar or tartrate or other organic substance carbonisable by sulphuric acid, is present.

*J. D. (17/75).*—**ADMINISTRATION OF BROMIDE.**—Bromides are administered in solution because a compressed product would have a very irritating effect upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and would probably cause gastritis if this method were persisted in. It is difficult to suggest a non-poisonous ingredient which would counteract the depressant action of bromides. As you are aware, nux vomica is frequently prescribed for this reason. Some physicians believe that by administering the three bromides of potassium, ammonium and sodium, the depressant action of the potassium salt alone is much reduced. In the circumstances you might consider the addition of aromatic spirit of ammonia and compound tincture of cardamoms as a means of neutralising the depressant action. With regard to bromidism, this, as you are no doubt aware, is an idiosyncrasy which varies enormously according to the patient. The only means of combating the trouble is either to discontinue the bromide treatment for a time or to substitute some other bromide, such as strontium bromide.

*R. W. (15/78).*—**IRON HAIR RESTORER.**—The following is a formula for a hair dye containing an iron salt:—

Copper chloride	..	..	..	1 gm.
Ferric chloride	..	..	..	0.5 gm.
Pyrogallol	..	..	..	1.5 gm.
Distilled water to	..	..	..	100 cc.

This can be used for black hair with four times the quantity of ferric chloride and rather less than the amount given of copper chloride. A darkening hair lotion containing silver nitrate can be made as follows:—

Silver nitrate	..	..	..	2 gm.
Rose water	..	..	..	90 c.c.
Solution of mercuric nitrate (10 per cent.)	..	..	..	10 c.c.
Perfumed spirit	..	..	..	5 c.c.

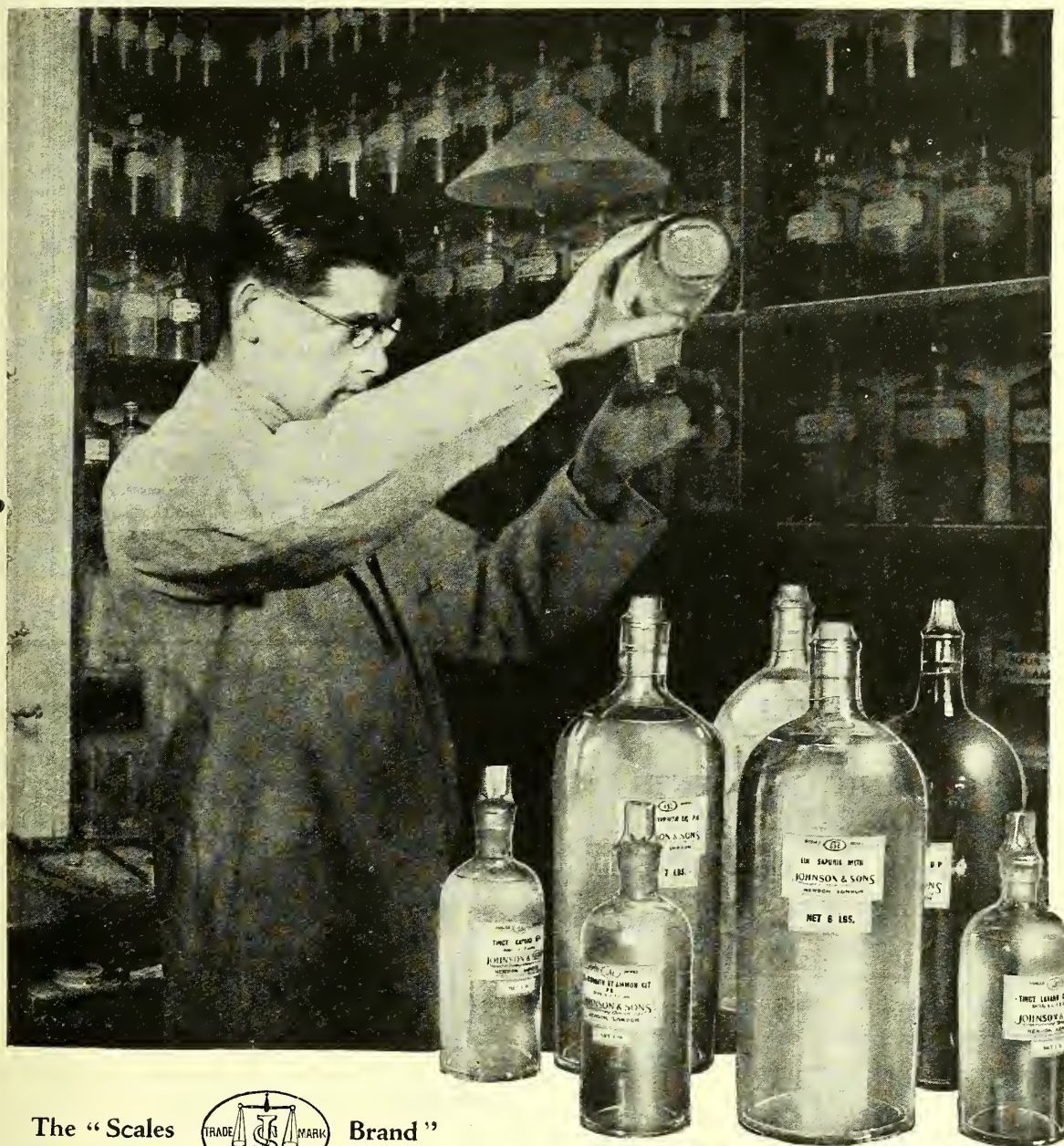
Apply twice a week with a brush.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1885  
"Pharmaceutical Slavery"

In London the following hours are the rule and not the exception:—8 a.m. till 10 p.m., half a day on Sundays, and one evening per week off at 6 p.m. The exceptions to these hours include some even longer, as well as some a little shorter. . . . I love to hear the pharmaceutical councillor as he takes his airy flights into the future and speculates on the position which pharmacy is to hold in it. . . . But when the effervescence of feeling produced by his oratory has subsided, I grow matter-of-fact, and wonder if it would not be better to endeavour to benefit the present generation as a preparation for the glorious beneficence that is to shine on future ones. It must surely be apparent that if the chemist, as the professor of an intellectual calling, is to keep pace with the scientific strides of the times, it is necessary that he should have some time for mental culture, if not for bodily recreation. [From a letter to the Editor.]

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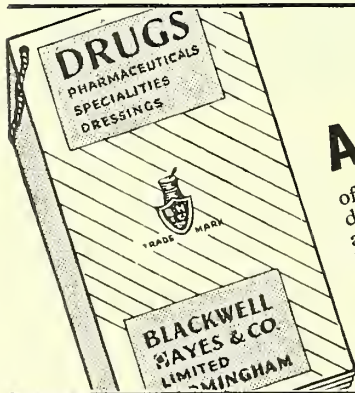
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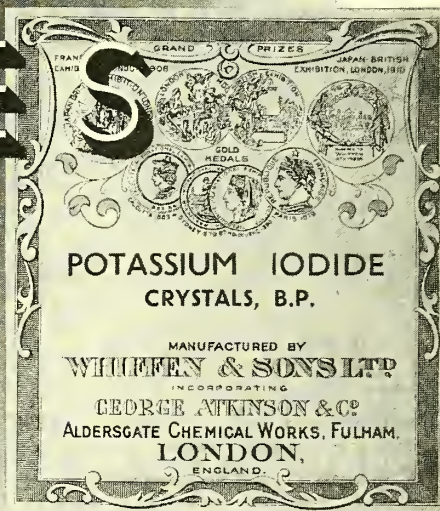
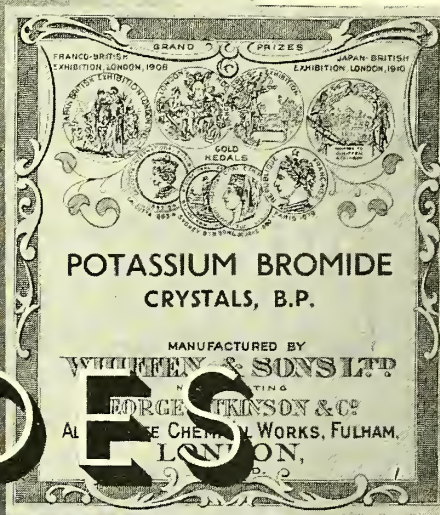
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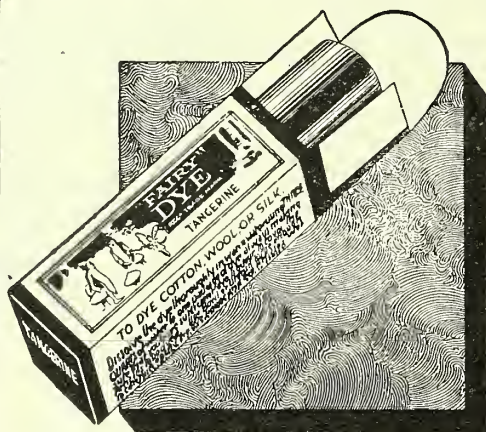
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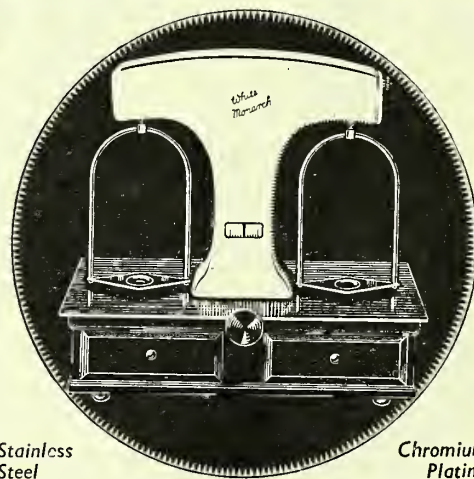
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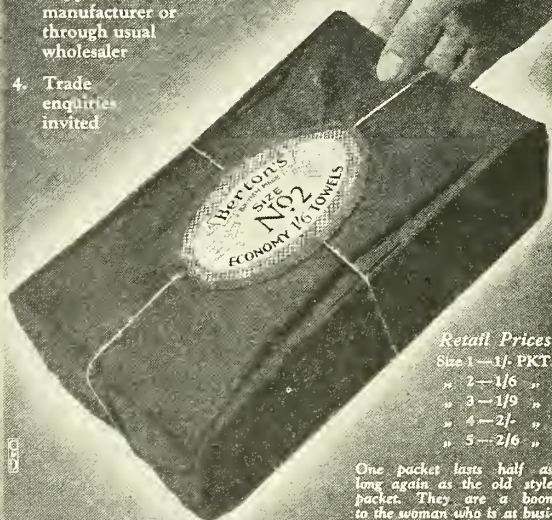
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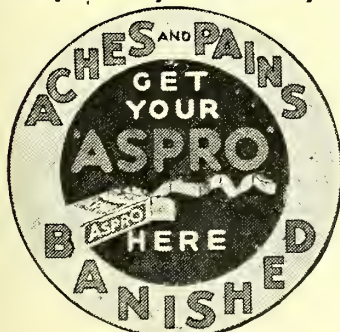
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AUGUST 3,  
1935.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

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- 11.—SOUTH COAST.—Middle-class Business for disposal; turnover about £3,700, increasing; good profits; stock and fixtures worth about £1,800; long lease at reasonable rental; further details to genuine applicants upon receipt of banker's reference.
- 12.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Good-class Business; returns exceed £4,500 per annum; heavy stock; attractive shop, spacious; very nice living accommodation; vendor contemplates retirement; further details to genuine applicants upon receipt of banker's reference.
- 13.—WILTSHIRE.—Old-established business for immediate disposal as vendor has bought another concern; returns exceed £1,100 per annum; very low expenses; rent £44 per annum; very nice living accommodation with garden; no reasonable offer refused.
- 14.—BRIGHTON.—Branch Business for disposal; returns at present £20 per week; scope for increase; double-fronted shop very nicely fitted (fittings cost £800); stock worth nearly £600; rent £65, rising to £80; 16 years' lease; price suggested, £600 all-at, or nearest offer.
- 15.—LIVERPOOL.—General Retail Business in excellent position; returns exceed £1,500 per annum; good profits; attractive shop excellently stocked; comfortable living accommodation; freehold can be purchased; price of business £975 or near offer; ill-health cause of sale.
- 16.—CORNISH COAST.—Chemist and Optician's Business for disposal; returns about £2,200 per annum, of which just over £1,800 is from Pharmacy; gross profit, £806; rent £130 per annum; sublet £52 per annum; price asked, £1,350 all-at, or £350 for the lease and goodwill, plus stock and fixtures at valuation; vendor will remove the Optical stock if desired, and this would reduce the price by approximately £100.
- 17.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Family Retail Business situate in picturesque area near the Wye; returns, 1935, £1,390, increasing; net profit, £425; rent only £30 per annum; held on renewable lease; living accommodation available if required; price all at £800.
- 18.—CHATHAM (NEAR).—Middle- and Working-class Business with excellent Panel; stable turnover of £1,425 per annum; good profits; stock worth £300; comfortable living accommodation; long garden; rent £90 per annum; no reasonable offer refused; family reasons for disposal.

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) MORDEN (NEAR).—Good middle-class business with some optics; steadily increasing returns, which for last financial year amounted to £1,878; net profit, £400/£450; modern flat above; stock and fixtures estimated at £950; for quick transaction owner will sell at sacrifice price of £1,100 all-at; splendid opportunity particularly for chemist-optician.

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(C4) STREATHAM (NEAR).—Excellent positioned main road lock-up pharmacy with optical department; property can be purchased, or taken on long lease at very reasonable rental; present returns approximately £1,850 p.a.; moderate goodwill, plus valuation.

(C5) SUTTON (SURREY).—Easily conducted family business with up-to-date house attached; turnover well capable of increase if fully exploited; returns for last year, £1,456; gross profit, £543; net profit about £375; no near opposition; price all-at £950, including stock and fixtures estimated at £750.

(C6) BEXHILL (NEAR).—Old-established business (not seasonal), with good living accommodation; steadily increasing turnover, now in the region of £1,500 per annum; genuine proposition which is well recommended; price all at £1,050, or offer.

(C7) BURN T OAK (NEAR).—General retail business showing average returns of £1,600 p.a.; self-contained flat above; rent £150; price £850, or at valuation, plus agreed goodwill.

(C8) WESTCLIFF.—Splendid opportunity for enterprising chemist to acquire good progressive family business in prominent residential district; accountants' figures; turnover for last year, £1,363; net profit, £335; rent, £100, including good house; first reasonable offer secures; well recommended from personal knowledge.

(C9) LEEDS.—Good-class dispensing, toilet and photo business with good scope; established 7 years; present owner must sell owing to ill-health; turnover £1,676, estimated 38 per cent. gross profit; good living accommodation at present sublet at 22s. 6d. week; rent £120; stock estimated £500, fittings £350; £1,050 price for quick sale.

(C10) FINCHLEY (NEAR).—Old-established main road business offering splendid opportunities; large self-contained house with bathroom,

etc., attached; 1934 turnover approx. £1,750, but these figures represent no criterion as to capabilities; owner retiring; price by negotiation.

(C11) ILFORD.—Good dispensing and general retail business with six-roomed flat above; increasing turnover; returns for last year (certified) £2,529; net profit about £600; price £1,775, or offer.

(C12) WIMBLEDON.—Unopposed family and dispensing business with self-contained house, including bathroom; present returns approx. £1,200 p.a., and steadily increasing; rent £100; rates £14; lease 17 years to run; first reasonable offer nearest to £650 accepted, as owner wishes to sell quickly for genuine reasons.

(C13) WILTSHIRE.—Unopposed business, turnover £22 weekly; rent £44, rates £10; good living accommodation with garage; owner has bought larger business and requires to realise immediately; stock and fittings approximately £370; £595 or near offer accepted.

(C14) CLAPHAM.—Up-to-date lock-up pharmacy showing consistent progress; last year's turnover £1,294; now doing £27 per week; reasonable overheads; price £700, or offer.

(C15) LONDON, S.E. (NEAR BLACKHEATH).—Established main road lock-up pharmacy with good scope, particularly under personal proprietorship; living accommodation might be available if required; present returns about £20 per week; price asked £550, or on valuation basis.

(C16) LONDON, NORTH.—Established middle-class business now under management; last year's turnover approx. £1,600; net profit to working proprietor £480; rent (£60) completely covered by sub-let; price by negotiation.

(C17) FOREST GATE.—Easily worked business in good district; returns £1,330; present rent £75 inclusive, flat above if required; owner for health reasons removing to country; no opposition on same shopping road; illness compels sale; £950 accepted; stock and fittings estimated £500.

(C18) VICTORIA (NEAR).—Good family business showing average returns of approximately £1,650 per annum; double-fronted lock-up shop; rent £95; good scope for further development; price £900; genuine reason for selling.

(C19) DEVON.—Modern pharmacy with self-contained flat above, situated in growing residential district; turnover for last year upwards of £1,050; net profit, £301; new lease will be granted at £85 per annum; for quick sale will accept £600 or nearest offer.

(C20) NORWOOD.—Drug store with good house above in excellent condition; average turnover approximately £1,000; can immediately be increased under qualified ownership; rent and rates £69 inclusive; for quick sale will accept £425 all-in.

Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates.

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3.—SALISBURY (near).—Sound Country Business; returns £1,100, increasing; net profit £250; good house, garden and garage; water and electric light; rent and rates £54; price for early sale, £595, or near offer.

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5.—SURREY.—Good Family Retail and Dispensing, with branch; turnover £2,500; net profit exceeds £550; good living accommodation; own property; retiring; price £1,800.

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Business with branch; prominent main-road positions; returns £3,200 and £3,800 respectively; usual profits; attractive pharmacies; long leases; price £4,500; would separate if necessary.

7.—LONDON, N. (few miles out).—Old-established Good-class Business; returns under manager £1,750; plenty of scope; splendid position; corner Pharmacy, with large house; valuable lease; price about £1,400 or valuation terms arranged.

8.—EAST HAM (near).—Progressive Cash Retail with excellent Panel; returns under management nearly £1,400, net profit about £350; modern Pharmacy; price £725 or offer, and £1,000 for property; £700 mortgage can be transferred.

9.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—Sound Light Retail, main-road position; returns £1,700, net profit £450; rent £75, sublet £68; spacious shop, well stocked; leaving trade; price £800 or near offer.

10.—ESSEX SUBURB.—Light Cash Retail, with good Panel; main-road position; present returns about £35 weekly, increasing; attractive shop; good house; low rent; price £900; strongly recommended.

11.—LONDON, E.—Well-established Drug and Photo Store; returns £700 under indifferent management; splendid chance for Chemist; price, including freehold, £500, plus stock at valuation (about £80).

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A PROFITABLE Cher beautiful country ing estate; main thoro account of ill-health; pr Galtgate Pharmacy, Barn

A SUBSTANTIAL BUSI sound concern; est easily worked; progress £8,000; only those g 264/547. Office of this

CHEMIST'S, at present house and shop; ret established 2 years; t double; Doctor's Surgery select estate, growing d for quick sale, includes this Paper.

CHEMIST'S, for Sale or with property in m particulars apply to Box

FOR SALE.—Druggist's fittings and stock; Chemist. Apply (in the Stores, 115 Chadderton l

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BOURNEMOUTH (Sub double-fronted shop ready for occupation (th of which are already let thickly populated and r annum. Apply to E. Sh Parkstone, Dorset. Tele

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Stocked Dispensing and Ucal Agencies; turn-over per annum; rates £550, all at; reason for sale.

Shop; nicely fitted and 3 years £1,500; gross £10 years' lease to run; particulars only to serious enquirers. 214/15, Office of this Paper.

Require an established Business, definite scope for expansion; thickly populated and rates £72 approx.; owner leaving retail; will accept £500 or more.

Profit-earning Business approximately £2,600 per annum; £650/£700; low rental; offer. Ernest J. George, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Drug Store on Chemist's Station; Kodak and Selo; 100% profit; Qualified would accept £350; moderate rent; genuine offer at price of this Paper.

Fronted shop, with good well stocked; trade £20 Office, Prittlewell. At valuation; Old-established 24 years, for immediate sale; 25 per annum; certified for selling; Medicated and accommodation for Street, South Shields.

Business for sale in a rapidly extending house; not fully developed on or let on lease. Apply

ing Retail and Wholesale; registered trade marks; capital required £7,000; references replied to.

Yorkshire city; modern; illness cause of selling; £300; Chemist would address attached; new; low price of £250. 210/1, Office of this Paper.

Business in Edinburgh, residential locality. For Scott, Edinburgh.

Established Business; good opportunity for young Qualified (ter) to The Premier Drug

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on, S.W.; Chemist Business 11 years' lease at low garage; takings exceed well fitted; price £650, Office of this Paper.

or sale in good Midland averages £23; cheap location; stock, fixtures, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED.**

in or district, preferably available; replies treated per.

in or near to Birmingham of £2,000 per annum; all replies treated in Paper.

**LET.**

opportunity for M.P.S.; living accommodation; a new block of six, four bedrooms; main road; district; rent £110 p. week, Commercial Road, 399.

**EALING.**—Excellent opening for Chemist in new parade shops, main Uxbridge Road; special rent £75 per annum for first 3 years; shop-front to suit. W. H. Read & Co., Managing Agents, 41 Haven Green, Ealing, W.5.

**SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.**—Opposite a cinema, now being built, main road; all Staybrite steel fronts; with excellent living accommodation; low rent. Apply Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

**WOOD GREEN** (opposite Tube Station).—Double-fronted Lock-up Shop; excellent position for Chemist; rent £175 p.a.; no premium. Apply Newman, 12 Turnpike Lane, N.8.

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**LOCK-UP SHOP**, suitable for Chemist, in main Holloway Road; £100 p.a. inclusive. Claude Leigh, 16 Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

**SHOP TO LET.**—Attractive Lock-up Shop with Basement, recently occupied by Chemist, to let in Fulham Road, in front of Fulham Court, near Walham Green; fitted with new front and window fittings; excellent opportunity for Chemist; rent £120 per annum; tenancy for 3 years, with option to renew for further 3 years. Full particulars from the Superintendent at Fulham Court, Fulham Road, S.W.6.

**PARTNERSHIPS.**

**CHEMIST** wishes to get into touch with another contemplating retirement, view succession, or take over any position of trust, Retail Management, Partnership, or position combining Retail and Wholesale, or will enter into agreement with partner, with capital, launching new line on market; owner of a number of Registered Trade Marks; specialist in smart packaging of own lines, compiling and designing of labels and advertising pamphlets, posters and showcards; all Optical qualifications if required; advertiser, holding a responsible post, can wait for the RIGHT opportunity; references exchanged. Write Ideas Unltd., P.C.B. 172/3, Office of this Paper.

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**SITUATIONS OPEN.****RETAIL (HOME).**

**BRISTOL.**—Qualified Manager required; salary and commission. Apply, stating full particulars, to F. H. Moss, Chemist, 120 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

**CHESHIRE SUBURB OF MANCHESTER.**—Young Qualified married Assistant; quick and accurate Dispenser, good Counterman and Window-dresser; house over shop provided; state lowest salary required and send usual references, etc. 214/34, Office of this Paper.

**LANDUDNO.**—Unqualified Lady Assistant (25-30) wanted at once for Dispensing, Counter and Photographic Sales; must be of good appearance and height; fullest particulars in first application. Miss Hornblow, M.P.S., 4 Queen's Buildings, Llandudno.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Qualified Manager required for branch, with living accommodation. Full particulars to 213/120, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Pharmacist required, either sex; must be energetic; permanency. Please state experience, age, height and wage required; recent photo if possible, to be returned. 264/576, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER DISTRICT.**—Lady Assistant required at once for good-class Dispensing business; young Qualified or Hall Certificate considered; permanency if suitable; state age, experience, salary, etc. 213/10, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER (near).**—Elderly Qualified Man wanted for pleasant suburban district; light duties; moderate salary; permanency; accommodation, coal and light; with wife preferred; house in good condition. 214/35, Office of this Paper.

**NEWQUAY.**—Wanted, Unqualified Male for season. Write, sending full particulars, etc., to E. M. Varley, Ltd., 3 Station Parade, Newquay.

**OUTER LONDON.**—Qualified Manager required for shop in growing district; good middle-class business, with living accommodation. Apply 213/12, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Lady Assistant (25-30), Qualified, for branch; must be thoroughly experienced in N.H.I. Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing. Full particulars and salary required to 214/41, Office of this Paper.

**A QUALIFIED Branch Manager** required in one month's time at Ilford, Essex (outdoors); male; young, but must have had good Counter experience and Dispensing experience, and a good Window-dresser; sole charge. Apply, stating age, experience, copy refs., height, salary expected, to T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 2 Tindal Square, Chelmsford.

**ASSISTANT;** state age, experience, salary required; applications not answered within 4 days respectfully declined; no stamped envelopes. H. Temperton, 101 St. Mark's Road, Enfield.

**ASSISTANT, Young Lady, Unqualified,** for September 1st; dispensing and Light Counter in Good-class Family Business. No half-day or Sunday duties. Send photo or snap (to be returned) and state salary required. T. M. Ashford, M.P.S., Market Square, Aylesbury, Bucks.

**JUNIOR Assistant (male)** required for good-class business, with Photographic experience; state full particulars, age, salary required (outdoors), etc.; photo if possible. Williams & Smith, Chemists, 21 West Street, Horsham.

**LADY Assistant, Unqualified;** reliable, quick and accurate Dispenser, N.H.I.; smart Saleswoman; good appearance; well up in first-class Toilet articles and high-class Perfumery; full particulars wages, testimonials, including two last situations; photo; August 12 or nearest. Bell, Ph.C., Mansfield.

**LOCUM, Qualified,** for three weeks from August 26th to September 14th inclusive; Lady preferred; Counter and N.H.I. experience. State full particulars and salary required to Brookes & Burnby, 98 Lisson Grove, Marylebone.

**LOCUM, Qualified, male,** required for one week August 26 to 31; must be well recommended. Full particulars to Smith, Chemist, 80 Battersea Bridge Road, London, S.W.11.

**LOCUM, Qualified,** required from September 26 to October 9 inclusive; write full particulars, including age, salary, etc. Also Unqualified Assistant, permanency, from October 14; must be good Counterhand and Dispenser. Airedale Pharmacy, 52 High Road, Chiswick, W.4.

**LOCUM, Qualified,** wanted at once for one month; London, E. district. Give full particulars to 214/37, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM, Qualified,** wanted for Newport, Mon., from August 26th to September 7th, inclusive; state age, experience and salary required. 214/22, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM required, lady preferred,** August 17th to 30th inclusive, or if more convenient August 19th to August 30th. Apply 6 Porchester Road, Bayswater, W.2.

**LOCUM required, Qualified,** from August 26 to September 7. Particulars to Williams, 53 Moreton Street, Pinchio, or 'phone Richmond 0311.

**QUALIFIED Assistant, either sex,** for Wimbledon district; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser for middle-class pharmacy. State age, height and full particulars and salary required; letters unanswered in seven days respectfully declined. 214/13, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED Assistant, young, male,** wanted early in August, for Family and Dispensing Business. Full particulars to H. C. Neve, 1416 London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.

**QUALIFIED Branch Manager** wanted; between 30 and 40 preferred. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, to Head Office, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109-111 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2 (10 minutes from Liverpool Street).

**QUALIFIED Lady** required for Counter and Dispensing; market town 25 miles from London; state experience, salary, etc. Richards & Bowring, Ltd., The Pharmacy, Wickford, Essex.

**QUALIFIED Man** required to commence August 26 in West End Pharmacy. Write, giving usual particulars, salary required and photograph, to 213/19, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED AT ONCE.**—Qualified Manager and Unqualified Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing branch; London. Please forward particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to 213/3, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED.**—Male Assistant, Qualified, for Dispensing and Light Retail Business; knowledge of Photography essential. A. J. Hall, 97 High Street, Maidenhead.

**TEMPORARY Assistant (Qualified)** wanted from August 14th to 28th. State salary and usual particulars, Crawford, Chemist, Horley, Surrey.

**UNQUALIFIED Junior Assistant** required immediately for Dispensing business. Apply, William Buddles & Co., 46 Churton Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

**UNQUALIFIED Junior** required for High-class North London Dispensing Business; good pharmaceutical training essential. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, 213/13, Office of this Paper.

**WANTS, The Leicester Chemists,** have a vacancy for a really smart Male Assistant; at least 8 years' first-rate experience in all branches of the business absolutely essential; the post is permanent and progressive. Apply with fullest particulars of experience, salary desired, etc., to Mr. L. H. Shaw, 12 Haymarket, Leicester.

**WANTED.**—An Improver or an Apprentice. Apply Holmes, Chemist, 97 Upper Clapton Road, E.5.

**WANTED** for about two months from August 12, young Qualified Assistant; accustomed to busy N.H.I. and Counter. Apply, giving particulars, to Bute's Pharmacy, 51A High Street, Camden Town, N.W.1.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**—Young Lady, Unqualified, for good middle-class branch. State age, experience, salary required and photograph, if possible, to be returned, to The Secretary, Churchills Chemists Ltd., 350 High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

**WANTED.**—Qualified Locum from August 6th to 17th, inclusive. Apply Venables, 211 King Street, Hammersmith.

**WANTED.**—Qualified married Assistant (about 27); willing to settle; for good-class Family Business; S.W. market town; steady, reliable, good appearance, cheerful, thoroughly experienced in similar business; copy references and periods served with past employers; south country man preferred; modern house available. 213/7, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED.**—Smart Qualified or Unqualified Assistant, London; must be good Window-dresser; used to N.H.I. Dispensing and Counterman; when replying state salary, experience, etc., enclosing photo; permanency for suitable man. Apply 213/20, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED** to commence at once, smart Young Man (18-22) for quick Retail shop; Counter experience and good reference essential. Apply, stating experience with whom, salary required, to H. W. Dennis, Broadway, Catford, S.E.6. HIT 3994.

**YOUNG** Assistant, either sex, wanted for mixed country business; one who has served a regular apprenticeship preferred; short hours; reply by letter, giving full particulars. Adams, Chemist, Spilsby, Lincs. 'Phone: 10.

**YOUNG** Qualified Man required to manage branch London, E.15. Position offers scope to one with business abilities; commission of 10 per cent. paid on increased turnover. Please send all particulars, references, photo if possible, and state salary expected to 214/33, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM COUNTIES ONLY.**—Experienced Traveller, with good, sound connection, calling upon Co-operative Stores, Grocers and General Dealers; wanted to sell the usual Drysalts' Goods and Specialities. Apply, in full confidence, 208/12, Office of this Paper.

**A** LEADING Toilet Soap and Perfumery House (non-combine) requires, immediately, Representative for Lancashire. Applicants must have a profound knowledge of the trade and a live connection with all Chemists and Departmental Stores; none others need apply. Terms: salary, commission, expenses, and car found. For the right man, who will have the utmost support, this is a position of exceptional opportunity. 264/577, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Representative, with connection, required by progressive Manufacturers for Northumberland, Durham and industrial Yorkshire, to call upon Chemists and Stores; established connection to hand over; full particulars of past experience, stating period territory has been worked, and age to be given; car essential. 264/556, Office of this Paper.

**FIRST-CLASS** Representative required with connection, if possible, South London and South Coast Chemists and Stores to carry additional unique line with great possibilities. Write, giving full particulars, age, etc., to E. Buchanan, 14/16 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

**MEDICAL REPRESENTATION.**—Two vacancies occur on the staff of a leading firm for young Pharmacists to call upon Doctors in London and the North of England to introduce Biological and Medical Products; applicants need to have had experience in high-class pharmacy. 264/571, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required immediately (preferably with non-competitive side-line and own car) to cover Eastern Counties for well-known Perfumery house; must be experienced and have sound connection amongst Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; excellent prospect for the right man. Write, with full particulars, to 264/568, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required with connection amongst Doctors, Chemists and Hospitals; experience essential; also prepared to invest £100-£200; only men with an eye to the future need apply; kindly give all particulars regarding territory and experience in first letter. 214/30, Office of this Paper.

**SHORTHAND-TYPIST** required for City Wholesale Druggists; must be quick and accurate. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and salary required, to 264/574, Office of this Paper.

**SOAP.**—Representatives required by old-established firm of Soap Manufacturers for the South Coast, Home Counties and Midlands; good prospects for Salesmen with experience and proved selling ability; fidelity bond. Reply, giving full particulars, to 213/5, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant wanted by Northern Manufacturing Chemists; thoroughly experienced in the Manufacture of all Galenicals on a large scale; state age, experience and wages required in first letter. 264/575, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** Man (about 25), well educated, with good General Office experience, including Correspondence, Invoicing and Accounts, to take charge Office of Perfumery Manufacturers; knowledge of trade an advantage, but not essential; good prospects to right man. Write with fullest possible details to 264/570, Office of this Paper.

### COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

**TRINIDAD, British West Indies.**—Required, young Assistant, recently Qualified; good experience essential; good opportunity. Write, stating age, salary expected and full details, to "Planter," c/o W. Abbott, Ltd., 32 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### RETAIL (HOME).

**A.A.**—ASSISTANT, Unqualified; energetic, reliable and progressive; 14 years' experience; good references. Willmer, 11 Elmdene Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

**A.** QUALIFIED Scot (27), tall, 10 years' thorough experience (London and country); seeks progressive position as Assistant or Manager. 214/2, Office of this Paper.

**A** CHEMIST (29; 5 ft. 10 in.), M.P.S., married, requires permanency South Coast or London; competent Dispenser, Prescriber, Photographic Salesman; manager 6 years previous post; 2 years present; state salary. P.C.B. 170/27, Office of this Paper.

**A** N experienced Dispenser and Assistant requires permanency in September; accustomed to good-class Retail; London district preferred; tall. 214/32, Office of this Paper.

**A. R. GORDON** (26), Qualified, tall, wants post, Assistant or Manager; free August 17th; 12 years in pharmacy. c/o "Brinsea," Bispham, Blackpool.

### CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.

**I GIVE BEST PRICES** for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes), Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.

**S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool**

**ASSISTANT**, lady, Unqualified; 12 years' all-round experience; within travelling distance of Sutton, Surrey. "E. A. W., 34A Angel Hill, Sutton, Surrey.

**ASSISTANT**, married, Unqualified, desires permanency; Birmingham-Wolverhampton district preferred, but not essential; capable Dispenser, Counter, Window-dressing; used to heavy N.H.I.; 14 years Retail Pharmacy; present situation 7 years. 214/19, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Lady Dispenser desires post, Hall Qualification. Book-keeping, Typing; part or full time; Brighton or near. 8 Prestonville Road, Brighton.

**LOCUM**, experienced; vacant dates August 12 to 24; highest references; town or country. Chemicus, 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

**LOCUM** or Manager, near Manchester preferred; reliable; disengaged from August 12; all-round experience; reference Woolleys, Julius Levi, M.P.S., 18 King's Road, Sedgley Park, Manchester.

**LOCUM** or permanent, Unqualified; capable; 12 years' experience; vacant from September 16. Wright, 51 Stovell Road, Moston, Manchester.

**LOCUM**, Qualified; reliable; abstainer; London; moderate terms. Apply X., c/o Hampton, 4 Ellore Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

**LOCUM**, Qualified (30), free second or third week August; Retail or Hospital; London district preferred. 214/4, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**, Unqualified (32); highly experienced all branches Pharmacy; knowledge of Optics; now disengaged; excellent references. 214/43, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**, young, Qualified; good all-round experience; well recommended; free fortnight commencing August 26; South London preferred. Williams, 221 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.17. Streatham 0835.

**M.P.S.** (25), tall, 6 years Private Retail, seeks post good-class business; free one month. Swindells, Y.M.C.A., Sheffield.

**QUALIFIED** Manager desires position London, West End preferred; good appearance; 10 years present post. "R., 12 The Crescent, Barnes, S.W.13.

**QUALIFIED** (31), married, desires permanent post as Manager in London; capable Dispenser, Counter, Window-dressing; used to heavy N.H.I.; private and company experience; month's notice terminates present engagement. 214/14, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** (25), 5 ft. 10 in., locum or permanent; quick Counter and Dispensing; Photographics and Window-dressing; references; disengaged. 214/21, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant seeks position in good-class Pharmacy; 8 years' experience; accustomed to quick Counter trade, N.H.I. and private Dispensing; good Window-dresser; Photographic experience; please state salary. c/o Y. Letty, Coity, near Bridgend, Glam.

**UNQUALIFIED** (35); experienced, quick and accurate Dispenser, Window-dressing, Counter, Photographic; go anywhere; willing worker. Marshall, 28 Ambler Road, Finsbury Park.

**YOUNG** Man (22), failed Ph.C., requires situation allowing 2-3 nights a week for study; salary secondary consideration. 213/8, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

**A** CAPABLE, Diligent and Matured Gentleman desires re-engagement, by October, to represent a firm of unassailable integrity; Medical Propaganda and/or Trade Work; own car; Hants and West; sound credentials. "Stability," c/o General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

**AMBITIOUS** Youth (18), leaving school, awaiting results Intermediate B.Sc. examination, Shorthand (80), Typewriting, requires junior situation Chemical Laboratory. 215/1, Office of this Paper.

**ENERGETIC**, capable, experienced Gentleman; for many years calling upon Physicians, Pharmacists, etc., in Scotland and formerly over most of Great Britain; disengaged. 8 Kaines Road, Edinburgh, 12.

**REPRESENTATIVE** seeks permanency with good house; live connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Grocers, Hotels, Midland territory. "Pharmo," 214/16, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** Man (30), extensive experience of Popular-priced Perfumery and Toilet Requisite Trade (Home and Export), desires change; Buying, Selling, Formulation, Costing, etc.; opportunity for go-ahead manufacturer. For further details write P.C.B. 172/4, Office of this Paper.

### COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

**CHEMIST-OPTICIAN**, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., Scot (28), desires situation abroad; 4 years' experience in Tropics; thoroughly conversant all branches. 198/11, Office of this Paper.

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